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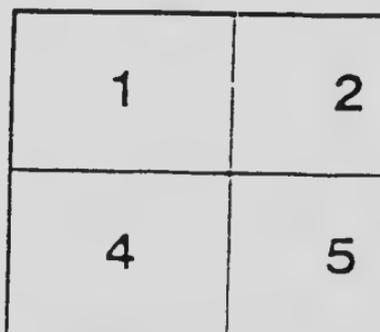
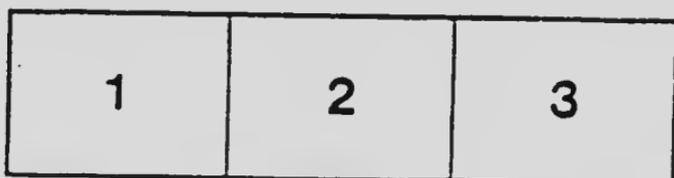
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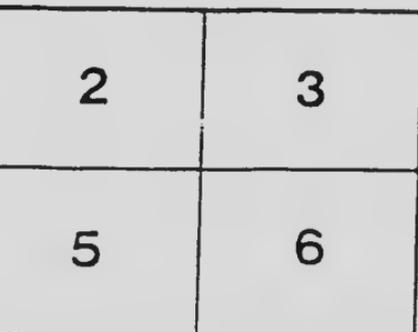
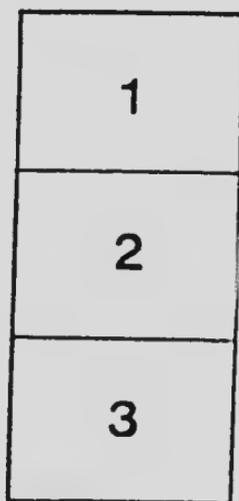
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*Law, P. 1000*

# SUMMARY of ADDRESSES

TO THE

*948*

# CANADIAN CLUB

AT

OTTAWA, VANCOUVER & HALIFAX

1910 — 1911 — 1912

BY



# HAROLD BOULTON, Esq.

M.V.O., M.A., Knight of Grace of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem

Hon. Special Commissioner  
for Canada of the St. John  
Ambulance Association

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**SUMMARY OF ADDRESSES TO THE CANADIAN  
CLUB AT OTTAWA, VANCOUVER & HALIFAX**

BY

**HAROLD BOULTON, Esq., M.V.O., M.A., etc.**

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Imagine a tented encampment outside the walls of Jerusalem in the early days of the Crusades. Over the mosques and minarets of the Holy City floats the Crescent, and over the Camp floats the Cross. On an open space near one of the gates the Red Cross Knights are tilting at the Paynims, politely thrusting at each other, or hacking each other to pieces according to the approved laws of chivalry; for though religious fervour inspired the crusades it was no uncivilised foe the Christian Knights were fighting, and strong friendships were often formed during the campaigns between the knights of the opposing parties.

Take for your second picture, Jerusalem under its Christian conquerors. You will see moving about the narrow streets among the motley throng of easterners and westerners knightly figures clad in long black cloaks with white crosses embroidered upon them. These are the same Red Cross Knights who in times of peace have established hospitals for the sick poor, and an order of chivalry called the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, or Knights Hospitallers, and who with the serving brothers may be seen carrying sick folk to their hospitals and there tending them irrespective of creed or colour with the best of Christian care according to the lights of those days. And here is an interesting point which it is worth bearing in mind in the brief historical sketch before us, namely, that the same order of Knighthood which in war time bore the Red Cross, in times of peace bore the White Cross, on a black ground, which was even then the cognizance of the knights of the hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, whose duties in times of peace were to feed and clothe the poor and to take care of them in case of accidents and sickness.

As we all know, Jerusalem was destined again to fall into the hands of the Pagan, and numerous fruitless crusades were unavailing to wrest the Holy City from them to this day, when the weakest successors of the Prophet that have ever been known still hold it in the face of Christian Europe, not to mention another hemisphere populated largely by Christians also

The Knights of St. John, driven from Jerusalem, were established for many years in the island of Rhodes, but after one of the most memorable sieges in history they were subsequently driven to Malta, and the order with its seven Langues, namely,

England,	Italy,	Germany,	Aragon,
Auvergne,	Provence,	Castile,	

scattered all over Europe, all in affiliation to the Grand Priory in Malta, continued as a semi-knightly, semi-religious institution, right away down to the very end of the 18th century, when the last Grand Master handed Malta over to Napoleon I.

It is because of the possession of Malta for so many years by the Order of St. John of Jerusalem that the eight-pointed cross which they brought to Malta, has come to be known all over the world as the "Maltese Cross." for this was the shape of the cross borne on the cloaks of the knights from very early times.

The Order, though its headquarters were taken from it, still existed in a fragmentary way in the shape of its Pories in other parts of Europe, and only about 30 years after Napoleon had seized Malta, five of the existing branches gave authority for the reconstitution of the English branch. This branch had also had its vicissitudes. Started in the reign of King Edward II. it had flourished and established a magnificent Priory at Clerkenwell, London, was powerful until the times of Reformation, revived again for a time under Queen Mary, then lost almost all trace of its former glory. But the original gateway of the Priory still remains, and by good fortune, when Queen Victoria granted the Order a Charter of Incorporation under conditions suitable to modern times the little part of the original building left was available as the home of the new organization; good luck also brought to

England valuable pictures and other relics of the Order from Malta, which in the meantime had passed into the possession of the British Crown. So it is satisfactory to feel that the historical threads of this ancient institution have not quite been snapped, and that the knights of St. John of Jerusalem to-day have a sort of apostolic succession from the Crusaders.

The Order was not revived for the purposes of display, self-glorification or flummery of any sort—it was reorganised to undertake with any adaption made necessary by modern conditions exactly the same work as that undertaken by those of old. And amongst the greatest undertakings were the foundation of an Ophthalmic Hospital in Jerusalem, and the organization of an Association for affording "First-Aid to the Injured" in times of peace under the badge of the White Cross, with the consequent possibility of being able to work under the Red Cross in times of war.

The next two pictures which I would ask you to put before your imagination will typify this.

Recall to yourself the Jubilees of Queen Victoria in 1887 and 1897; in either case the picture will be much the same. There on a fine summer day in the crowded capital of the empire are gathered together literally millions of the loyal subjects of a great Queen; the long pageant passes through the streets, contingents from every corner of her vast dominions take their part in testifying to the assembled multitude their devotion to the Sovereign of the Empire. Not only do you see the well-ordered business-like contingents from the self-governing colonies and fine swarthy warriors from Imperial India, but in the queerest costumes come little bunches of men from the wilds of Borneo, from Fiji and Hong Kong, and only the well-instructed school child knows from what other unsuspected corner of this wonderful Empire, with its varied assortment of creeds and colours.

But who are these moving about with orderly precision among the dense crowds, carrying here a fainting woman and there a man with a broken ankle,

or another who has fallen in a fit, off to a little  
provised hospital which you can discern down a  
street? In ordinary life these people are a small  
keeper, a carpenter, a warehouseman and a city  
The nurse who receives them at the entrance to  
hospital is perhaps an aristocrat with a distinguished  
name or perhaps a lady typist in a city office,  
to-day has given up all the pleasures of the Page  
and for no fee or reward. They are first-aid  
or nursing sisters of the St. John Ambulance  
Brigade, who bear upon their arms the White Maltese  
Cross on a black ground, symbolic of the  
Beatitudes.

But this little band would be of little use were  
not for the presence in the temporary hospital  
another individual, namely, the medical man, who  
too, instead of taking a rest from his professional  
duties on this public holiday is working hard with  
payment as a member of the St. John Ambulance  
Brigade.

The first-aiders know as their primary article in their  
creed that their only business is to bridge over the  
time and space as best they can between the accident  
and the presence of the doctor, their duty being  
to proffer such simple remedies as may be possible  
to minimise pain and suffering, and perhaps to prevent  
loss of life, until the doctor can be summoned to the  
spot or the patient transported to the doctor.

There is one more picture of which I need not give  
more than a glimpse; there are some here who know  
it from first hand. I will merely say that I wish you  
to transport yourselves either to a field hospital or  
base hospital in the South African War, and to tell  
you that among those helping and tending the sick  
and wounded during that campaign were more than  
2,000 of the civilian St. John Ambulance Brigade  
men and many nursing sisters, who volunteered to help  
the utterly overburdened Army Medical Corps, and  
whose services were so gladly accepted and deeply  
appreciated. Of the little group I tried to picture to you  
in the streets of London during Queen Victoria's Jubilees,

it is possible that the same doctor, nurse and first-aiders whom we then saw under the White Cross pursuing their beneficent work in times of peace, are now to be found under the Red Cross applying the lessons they had learned in peace to help their country in time of war.

On the day of King Edward's funeral, 1,000 men of the Brigade, and 200 nursing sisters were on duty, and from among the vast crowds which thronged the streets of London and Windsor on that mournful occasion no less than 10,000 cases were treated. No less than 54,732 Certificates were issued in the year 1911 for First Aid, Home Nursing, Home Hygiene or Sanitation throughout the Empire. 2,000 of these were issued in Canada. The Canadian returns for 1912 will shew a very substantial increase on these figures. It is estimated that by 1913, including those who brought certificates with them from the Old Country, there will be something like 10,000 certificated men in Canada.

Among other activities undertaken by the St. John Ambulance Brigade in various parts of the Empire are

- Invalid transport work ;
- Stationary Ambulances in public places :
- Naval sick berth reserve work ;
- Army reserve work, and
- Voluntary aid detachment work in connection with military forces.

Divisions of the Brigade frequently volunteer service for public festivals, ceremonies and processions, and on any occasions when large crowds are likely to assemble.

A few words about the St. John Ambulance Brigade, as distinct from the St. John Ambulance Association, may not be out of place here. The object of this organization is to keep alive the knowledge of First-Aid work among those already holding certificates by means of re-examinations and the assembling together, either with or without uniform, of certificate-holders for periodical drills.

A certain proportion of the keener spirits among those who have qualified have always been found ready to undergo the additional training involved and to do duty for the benefit of the community in large or small bodies when public utility demands their services.

The arrangements for the Dominions overseas are in the hands of a Special Commissioner, namely, Major General Dalton, formerly a member of the Canadian Defence Committee, who happens to be a Canadian born, and this officer is now occupied with the details of constituting an organization for Canada. Beginnings have been made by the formation of Brigade Units in Toronto, London and Winnipeg.

And now to return to the subject of first-aid generally speaking throughout the Empire. In India, first aid work is thoroughly organized, and as is natural in a country where a large number of camps both military and civil are continually formed, special attention is paid to the sanitation classes.

S. Africa is not behindhand in St. John Ambulance work.

Australia is particularly distinguished by the thoroughness of its organization in one or two leading States. The State Railway of the Colony of Victoria under the management of Sir Thos. Tait, himself a Canadian possessed, at the time I saw it, what was probably the most perfect equipment in the Empire. In addition to the fact that every train and every station had some ambulance appliances always ready at hand, and first-aid men always in attendance, this Railway possessed perfectly equipped hospital cars with four or five beds, an operating table and every necessary in the way of surgical and medical appliances. These cars were kept at central junctions and hurried at once with attendant surgeons and doctors to the scene of accidents.

It may be interesting to notice in how many departments of life in N. S. Wales the St. John Ambulance Association interests itself. The following is a list of the organizations where First-Aid Instruction was given, taken from one of their annual reports:—

Nearly all principal Religious Bodies; Sydney University Mining School; a number of Technical Colleges; Public School Teachers' Association; a long list of Private Colleges, Schools, Schools of Art and Mechanics Institutes; Banks, Mines, Tobacco Companies; Boy Scouts, Surf Bathing Clubs; Amateur Fishing Association; Marine Officers, Fire Brigades; Manufacturing Companies; Board of Water Supply and Sewerage; Sydney Harbour Trust; Railways; Temperance Societies, Women's Guilds, &c.

In Canada itself, since the organization under Lord Grey in 1909 of a National Headquarters Council in Ottawa, pioneer work has been done by the Central Council in all the Provinces where no organization existed before, and where these existed, the formation of Provincial councils has helped to spread the work.

The arrangements on the C.P.R. have been greatly extended and an adequate system linked up from coast to coast, which in itself spreads the movement in the vast territories through which the line passes. The G.T. and C.N.R. are also taking the matter in hand, and the I.C.R. will very soon have a thoroughly good system throughout Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

The Central Council at Ottawa, in addition to its pioneer work, has begun the organization of competitions such as the one which recently took place between various classes of the C.P.R., and will soon have in hand an annual Inter-Railway competition for the handsome Shield given by the Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C.

The great meeting held in the Russell Theatre in March, 1912, under the Presidency of H.R.H. The Governor-General, was probably the highwater mark of such displays anywhere in the Empire. A close competition between the two final teams of the C.P.R. (one from Winnipeg and one from Montreal) took place on the stage which was laid out as a street scene, and a thoroughly picturesque and realistic exhibition of First-Aid and how to render it, without any appliances but those that would naturally be improvised in the street or requisitioned from the neighbourhood, raised the vast audience to a pitch of great enthusiasm.

Among its other activities the Central Council has recently had the First-Aid Manual translated into French, a step which will ensure the sowing of the good seed among the French-speaking population, who already seem to be taking up the matter with great interest.

Now the practical question in this prosaic twentieth century with regard to the transformation of the Crusader into the "First-Aider" divides itself into two heads: First, to whom is this knowledge of first aid valuable? Secondly, how is such knowledge to be acquired? The answer to the first question is that there is no self-respecting citizen, male or female, to whom this knowledge is not useful. Consider the sudden and unsuspected accidents which occur on railway trains and on steamers, in factories, in mines, in agricultural life, in the streets and in every home. The accident takes place or the illness seizes some one; there is the inevitable interval before the doctor can be summoned to the spot. What strikes one as a rule is the utter helplessness of the well-meaning relations, friends or bystanders. The limb is broken, the artery has been cut, sudden unconsciousness, whether from a fit or otherwise has taken place, and no one knows what to do, while all the time the precious life is in danger. The train smash has occurred, the street car run over somebody, the pioneer in the forest has made an ugly gash in himself or his companion with the axe, the pleasure boat has been upset, in fact there is no end to the series of daily disasters not merely to be pictured by the imagination but perfectly familiar to almost all of us as having come within our own knowledge.

In contrast to the helplessness described above, if someone with a knowledge of first-aid is handy, he or she comes forward at a moment's notice, knows upon what spot to place the finger to stop the gush of blood from the artery, while giving instructions to the bystanders how to prepare a tight bandage and a tourniquet, to keep things going until the arrival of the doctor; or again, the broken limb is temporarily put in splints with a stick and umbrella and two or three pocket-handkerchiefs or a shirt torn into strips while the patient is lifted into a comfortable position.

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and in such a manner that a simple fracture does not become a compound fracture, instead of, as is sometimes the case, being carried all in a heap at the cost of excruciating agony and perhaps crumpled up into a vehicle in just the very position which aggravates the pain and entails a long illness instead of a short one. Again, in the case of the apparently drowned person, the proper means of artificial respiration is applied and in five cases out of ten life is saved instead of lost.

Is there a single policeman who ought not to be able when he finds a man collapsed in a heap on the side-walk to know whether the man, on one hand, is suffering from alcoholic collapse, or, on the other, from collapse due to want of nourishment both solid and liquid?

Is there a policeman who ought not to know what to do in the case of a sudden epileptic fit, or a broken leg, arm or collarbone?

Should not firemen be similarly instructed?

Should not at least a proportion of hands in every factory be so instructed in order that they may know how to deal immediately with burns, cases of electric shock or poisoning?

And should not every railway official who is likely to be called upon to deal with cases of railway accident also know something about first-aid?

Not only is a valuable life saved when such knowledge is available, but as a practical business proposition applicable to the whole community, claims for loss of life from accidents would be much fewer were such knowledge universal.

It is only recently that every master mariner in the Empire has been compelled to add a first-aid certificate to his other attainments, and a splendid movement in the right direction has this proved.

There is an indication that the Department of Mines in various Provinces will soon make it obligatory either for all foremen or a certain proportion of the staff to obtain certificates.

It would not be right in these days of greater development to forget the names of various medical men who were the pioneers in the direction of First Aid in Canada. It is impossible to name them all, but among others one cannot forget Doctors Ryerson, Yates, Hodgetts, Copp, Girdwood, Brydone, Jack, McKenzie, Forbes, Dickson, Hutchison, and others; but the time has come when the people of the Dominion, like those of the Old Country, India, New Zealand, Australia and South Africa, should put its back into this beneficent work, and when lay men and lay women should help the medical profession, who have always shown their large-heartedness in this matter, by money, influence and organization.

When this very simple machinery for curtailing human suffering and saving human life finds its way into the imagination of the warm-hearted Canadian people, as it very soon will, there will be no class of the community without a large proportion of first-aiders ready and competent to help their neighbours in time of emergency. And how simple the whole thing is! Five lectures of about an hour each, of the most common sense and practical kind, some private study in between the lectures, and a subsequent examination, are all that is required of the student desirous of obtaining a first-aid certificate.

There are more advanced classes in Home Nursing, in Hygiene, in Sanitation, for those whose enthusiasm leads them a little further, and almost the most important of all, there are junior classes by which young people of both sexes can be taught in simple language and by simple demonstration a few of the elements of first-aid.

Very often the lectures have been given free by the medical profession, but this should not always be expected, and there is a fixed charge of a very few dollars laid down in the regulations of the Association. The incidental expenses of a class of 30 people amount to about \$3.00.

Such then is the work in ordinary civil life of the citizens to be found in all parts of the Empire who are enlisted under the badge of the White Cross, and whose philanthropic pedigree, as I said before, can be traced back to the Crusaders.

But just as the Red Cross Knights of old donned the black mantle and the White Cross for their good work in peace time, so members of the St. John Ambulance Association have shown their readiness to resume the Red Cross, and help their country in time of war. I have already mentioned that over 2,000 of the St. John Ambulance Brigade volunteered for active service in the South African war, but it cannot be too often repeated that the St. John Ambulance Association is a purely civilian organization both in Canada and in every other part of the Empire, though they may form magnificent material upon which the Army Medical Service and the Military or Militia departments can draw for reserves, organized in times of peace or in emergency when war breaks out.

An arrangement has recently been come to in Great Britain by which the St. John Ambulance Association puts its teaching at the disposal of the War Office to help the British Red Cross Society; and the Canadian Red Cross Society, recently incorporated in the Dominion, as well as the Militia department, are officially aware that the newly-reconstructed Canadian Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association is ready to work hand in hand with them for the good of the country in times of peace and war, and it is understood that the St. John Ambulance Association undertakes the teaching for these purposes.

A noble service indeed it is under which a member of the St. John Ambulance Association enrolls himself or herself. He becomes a member of a brotherhood numbering many thousands, joining hands as it were from one end of the King's vast Dominions to the other. The King himself is at the head of the organization, and never appears on any ceremonial occasion without wearing the Maltese Cross, which marks him as Sovereign Patron of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, of which this work is one of the most important branches.

H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught has not only as Governor-General, identified himself specially with the extension of the work of the Canadian Branch of the St. John Ambulance Association, but shows both by precept and example his determination to make this undertaking one of the great landmarks of his stay in Canada, but as Grand Prior of the Order of St. John

of Jerusalem he takes an active part in the organization of the work throughout the Empire. — and the Government of the Dominions over the Seas are as a rule to be found at its head in the Dominions over which they preside.

For Canada especially this is a matter of national concern, as there are excellent organizations over the border to the South ready and able to undertake the work if Canadians do not care to assume the responsibility. It is only right this fact should be mentioned.

In conclusion, I think it will be impossible to find a better instance of the conservatism of our race combined with the practical common sense which is our birthright, than the existence all over the world of the unobtrusive organization of private citizens banded together for a practical workaday purpose, who are at the same time inspired by the same ancient and Christian traditions, and serving the same order and chivalry as their remote ancestors nine centuries ago.



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