

military train, 6 under officers and 26 privates of the train, 7 tradesmen, 16 under officers and 194 bearers and hospital assistants, in all 261, with 47 horses, 8 ambulances, 2 store waggons, 2 baggage waggons and 1 provision wagon—quite a little battalion of itself. Each bearer company carries 72 stretchers of the new pattern or 56 of the old.

The war strength of the German medical military service is 63 bearer companies, 258 field hospitals and 20 base hospitals, with 2,111 medical officers, 30,000 non commissioned officers and men, 11,000 horses and 2,625 vehicles, being capable of treating and handling an immense army of wounded.

In the Austrian army there are two peculiarities. One is the military bathing and water-cure establishments. They are situated at Baden near Vienna, Schonau, Toplitz, Hof-Gastein, and elsewhere. Some are open to officers only, some to officers and men, and others to men only. The second is the large part played by volunteer assistants, the "Order of Teutonic Knights" and the "Order of Malta," both being similar in aim to the "Order of St John of Jerusalem" in England, which would, if England be drawn into a great European war, be found of the greatest assistance.

V. THE MEDICAL SERVICE OF THE AMERICAN ARMY.

THE great war of the Rebellion found the American army entirely unprepared. The Medical Department consisted of a Surgeon-General, 30 surgeons and 84 assistant surgeons, with *no medical corps*. On July 22nd, 1861, volunteer surgeons were authorized and assimilated to the regular army staff. Besides the medical officers of the regular and volunteer staff, there was a class called acting assistant surgeons, who were private physicians without commissions, doing duty under pay with the forces in the field and in the hospitals. There were also added a large number of "hospital stewards," who were apothecaries, clerks and storekeepers. Before the war was over the organization of the regular staff had increased so as to consist of 1 Surgeon-General, 1 Assistant Surgeon-General, 1 Medical Inspector-General, 16 Medical Inspectors (Brigade Surgeons) 170 Surgeons. Between April, 1861, and the close of the war there had been employed 2,109 Regimental Surgeons, 3,882 Regimental Assistant Surgeons, 85 Acting Staff Surgeons and 5,532 Acting Assistant Surgeons, so that it will easily be seen that the bulk of the work fell on the volunteers. Of the zeal, efficiency and fidelity of this vast body of medical officers the Surgeon-General in 1865 wrote: "I desire to bear testimony to the