

to receive, how to dress them and arrest bleeding. Fractures, how to treat them on the field, bandaging, what to do in emergency cases, *i.e.*, poisoning and drowning, will be taught you. These subjects are all instructive to officers as well as men. I think every officer should know something of how to act in a case of emergency, and have some knowledge of ambulance work, more especially that which pertains to the actual work on the field, such as the mode of collecting the wounded and their conveyance from the field and their disposal afterwards.

In this particular respect I might first describe briefly the medical equipment for the field in war time. This consists of field and stationary hospitals, bearer companies, ambulances, medical and surgical supplies and appliances according to the nature of the country, climate and probable length of the campaign. These would all be collected at the seat of mobilization under the charge of the P. M. O., who is responsible to the Surgeon-Major General. The P. M. O. appoints Surgeons to the different corps or units in the field ; these have charge and control of the bearer companies and ambulances placed at their disposal.

At the field hospital there is a staff of medical officers, the number being in accordance with requirements.

The stationary hospital on the line to the rear and the general hospital at the base are supplied with the medical staff proper, and are under the control of the Surgeon-Major General and the general officer commanding.

The transports necessary for hospitals, hospital supplies and conveyance of the sick and wounded to or from any distance is performed in the British Army by the Army Service Corps, but in Canada at present we have to depend on other means, generally local, for this purpose.

From the actual battle field to the base or extreme rear there is what is called three (3) lines of assistance for the wounded. The first line of assistance is that of carrying off the wounded to the collecting station. This is done by a non-com. officer and bearers under the direction of a surgeon. This station is placed in as protected a position as possible, and the wounded receive temporary relief. From here they