

such men per regiment, he thinks, would be found very useful; they might be taken from the ranks, receive from the medical officer some slight notions of the most urgent duties relating to wounds, be always at hand to assist him, and, their work done, return to the ranks. This kind of organization exists at present in the Prussian army. Among the different modes of transport imagined for conveying the sick or wounded from a hospital tent to the central field hospital, or thence to a permanent one, the author condemns the kind of omnibuses used at the camp of Châlons, and called "omnibus Arnoux," but praises the "ambulance volante," or flying ambulance carriage, and the "cacolets" used in Africa, being a kind of chairs slung on both sides of a beast of burden. There should be a field hospital for each division, under the management of a captain. A superior officer, appointed by the commandant of the division, should daily inspect the sick wards, or tents; the latter should have wooden floors, and be provided with double blankets for each bed. The number of men in each tent should not exceed eight or ten, and there should be two of these tents for each regiment. The sick should be divided into two categories—namely, 1, transitory indispositions; 2, durable disorders. The former may be at once treated in