

now, to pass through for appointments in the medical service of the army.

In 1873 the regimental system was abolished and medical officers placed in one department, which system, I venture to presume, will be completely established in our Dominion in the near future.

In 1883 general and field hospitals and bearer companies were established by Lord Morley, and in 1884 the officers of the medical department and army hospital corps were termed the medical staff corps.

There is also the British Red Cross Society, an excellent organization which has for years past done great service in the wars in South Africa and other campaigns. This society has lately permitted a branch to be organized in Canada, which, no doubt, would be of great assistance in Canada in the time of any war.

The volunteer staff corps was formed in England in 1886, and is instructed by a staff from the regular service. There is now in England the Volunteer Ambulance School of Instruction, which is an excellent institution and open to any medical officers who may desire to qualify in ambulance work. Then there is also in England the Militia Medical Staff Corps, which was organized in 1871, and is composed of 1,200 individuals. They are annually trained, and receive pay, the officers ranking from Surgeon-Lieutenant to Surgeon-Major and non-com. to sergeant.

This, I may say, is a synopsis of the history of hospital and ambulance organization. I need not tell you that to be proficient in these duties it is necessary to undergo considerable instruction and training, which in this corps devolves upon me to teach you to the best of my ability and as circumstances from time to time may permit.

It is necessary, in the first instance, for an ambulance man to understand something of the anatomy of the human body i. e., the location of the most important internal organs and blood vessels. This will be explained in my lectures, and illustrated, as much as possible, by charts.

As in last year's lectures, I hope this term to instruct you on the anatomical outlines of the human body. The principal organs; the heart and circulation of the blood, and large blood vessels, the lungs, and a brief description of the nervous system.

You will require to know the nature of the principal wounds a soldier is likely to receive, and how to dress them and arrest profuse bleeding; fractures, and how to put them up temporarily; bandages, and how to bandage. What to do in cases of emergency.

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 disposal afterwards.

In this respect I might first briefly describe the medical equipment for the field in war time. It consists of field and stationary hospitals, bearer companies, ambulances, medical and surgical supplies, and appliances according to the nature of the country, the climate and the probable length of time of the campaign.

These, of course, would all be collected at the seat of mobilization, and 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 of the bearer companies and ambulances placed at their disposal. At the field hospitals there is a medical staff, numbers in accordance with the requirements. The stationary hospitals on the line to the rear, and the base or general hospital, with the medical staff proper, are under control of the Surgeon-Major-General and the general officers commanding.

The transport necessary for hospitals, hospital supplies and conveyance of the wounded to and from any particular distance, in the British army, is done by the Army Service Corps, but at present in