

WAR STORY OF THE C.A.M.C.

case of Trench fever here quoted) may, as well as not, lead nowhere. Where, it may be answered, would the Imperial Army have been but for the laboratory workers of the last quarter of a century? The research upon enteric fever and the typhoid bacillus alone has saved to Britain and Canada thousands and tens of thousands of soldiers. Each one of the investigations here described has been accomplished by men engaged in routine work, has been over and above their regulation duties, has dealt with the actual problems of the war and war medicine, has been designed in order to afford greater knowledge of, and greater mastery over, the diseases affecting the troops, for the greater well-being of the soldier. Research is essential for the successful conduct of the war against disease.

THE SANITARY SECTION

Here, properly, the good work of the Sanitary Section of the 1st Canadian Division should be recorded; but, upon second thoughts, it is seen more appropriate to deal with it in the next volume, for 1916, and that because the advances made, while begun in 1915, did not bear their full fruit until the following year. As a matter of fact, some of the more important accomplishments of the section have already been referred to in Chapter XI.