

THE DOCTOR IN THE ARMY.

The doctor is coming to his own in the army. In the first place the planning of the hospital system and the Red Cross work have done a vast amount for the wounded and sick soldiers. Every effort is made to secure prompt attention and in this way affords the best chance of recovery.

By a thorough system of sanitation and inoculation against typhoid fever this disease has almost disappeared from the army.

Then, again, the use of anti-tetanic serum is accomplishing much. At the earliest moment the wounded, especially those with dirty and lacerated wounds, are given injections of the anti-tetanic serum. By this means lockjaw has become almost a thing of the past.

Owing to the care in sanitation and isolation, the diseases spoken of as paratyphoid fevers have become very rare in the army.

Already the army has learned much, if not in the way of pure science, at least in the way of applied science of medicine. Since the fighting is over a highly cultivated, highly fertilized terrain, there is great danger of septic infection. In fact, this is more than a danger—there is a great deal of actual infection. Science had already conquered sepsis, theoretically, but in practice it still remained a danger under war conditions. In the early stages of the war, when all the Army Medical Services in Europe were still finding their way, there were many deaths from sepsis. By observation, by the collection and exchange of results, the Royal Army Medical Corps and the Red Cross have made that problem no problem at all. "Sepsis has ceased to have any terrors for us," said an eminent surgeon recently.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST CANCER.

In the New England States the death rate from cancer is higher than in any other group of States. This is due to the fact that the proportion of old people is greater there than in other parts of the country. The published returns have stimulated much activity in many quarters for the control of the disease.

In the United States in the registration areas there were in 1913 49,928 deaths from this disease. This gives a rate of 78.9 per 100,000 of the population. The New England States have a cancer death rate much higher than this. In Connecticut it is 85; in Vermont, 111; and in Maine, 107. In Kentucky it is only 48. The difference is largely due to the difference in the average age of the people in the several States.

Without doubt this high death rate can be materially reduced by