

DISEASE IN THE ARMY.

One of the most noteworthy events of the war is the almost complete disappearance of typhoid fever. Nearly all the soldiers have been vaccinated, and there has been very little sickness from this disease, and almost no deaths. Para-typhoid fever has caused some trouble.

Mumps and measles have given rise to a considerable amount of invalidism. The many bath houses along the coast were made use of as isolation hospitals for these cases, and their spread was soon arrested.

The wastage in this war is largely due to injuries of all sorts. The bullet, the bayonet, the shrapnel, the shell, and the accidents of war have been responsible for nearly all the losses from the fighting ranks. Bullets and not bacilli have done the damage in the French-Belgian campaign.

The more frequent use of the high explosive shell has changed the nature of many of the wounds. As these missile inflict very severe wounds, that prove very difficult to treat.

Lieut-General G. Sterling Ryerson states that the large number of war casualties makes the medical service one of the utmost importance. But it is noteworthy that the Army Medical Corps is rendering a service never known before in the history of war. The wounded are removed by the brave stretcher-bearers at the earliest moment to a field hospital, where they receive proper care. Often doctors go right to the front at the risk of their own lives.

The field hospitals are placed within easy reach of the firing line, and from these go forth the ambulance men. As soon as possible the wounded are sent by motor ambulances, or other conveyances, to the base hospitals, where they are cared for until recovered, or are sent to convalescing homes. The most eminent physicians and surgeons of Britain and France are giving much time to the work of caring for the wounded, and consultations are very frequent events.

Of the work done by the Red Cross Society and the nurses, Lieut-General Ryerson speaks in very high terms of praise.

Speaking of the Canadian hospitals in France, Surgeon-General Ryerson says:

“The Canadian hospitals are remarkably fine in equipment, efficiency, and in the uniformly good results obtained. There are three at least at the front. One, under Lieut.-Col. Shillington, of Ottawa, is at Le Touquet. It is a splendid hospital, and all the staff, both doctors and nurses, are Canadian. It had formerly 620 beds, but has now 1,000. At Le Treport is another hospital, under Lieut.-Col. Bridges, of Ottawa. It is finely equipped, containing 1,000 beds, all under canvas. The third is at Wimereux, under the supervision of Lieut.-