

is in constant use for all foreign bodies, such as pieces of shell, which are of unknown size.

If there is reason to believe, after measuring the depth of the foreign body, and comparing it with the atlas, that the foreign body is in the thorax, or the abdomen, a stereoscopic view is then taken, and the location of the body is easily determined by looking into the adjustable stereoscopic apparatus.

As aids in the operating room we place, first, the large electro-magnet, bearing the name of Bergonie of Paris. By its use can be determined the exact position of all electro-magnetic substances, and fortunately, German bullets are electro-magnetic, whilst the English and French bullets are not. Even when these bodies are deeply situated, and their vibration cannot readily be made out by the hand, it can easily be heard by the stethoscope, placed on the skin opposite the electro-magnet. A sound, very like a steamboat whistle, indicates the nearest point to the foreign body, and the skin is marked at that point. In the case of non-magnetic foreign bodies, such as lead, brass and nickel, or in the case where a magnetic foreign body is embedded in bone, and therefore cannot vibrate, we have recourse to the use of the telephone probe, or rather, forceps. This is of great assistance in locating the foreign body, either in the soft tissues, or in the bone, and enables us to extract it with a minimum of damage to the tissues. In other cases, again, when the foreign body will not vibrate, or has possibly changed its position in the soft parts since the X-ray picture was taken (and this is notably so with foreign bodies in joints) we operate under the fluoroscopic screen.

It should be borne in mind that practically all the stationary and general hospitals sent by Canada have come from the medical faculties of the universities. The fact that each one includes in its personnel the selected specialists and teachers in all branches of medicine and surgery from every medical faculty in the country, ensured from the outset a very high standard of professional efficiency. In addition, effective military administration has in most cases been secured, as in most of the universities there were medical men of military experience, both in the militia and in the South African War, and in the Canadian permanent service.

It is no improper divulging of official secrets to say that both in the Mediterranean area and in France, the highest army medical authorities state that they have found these Canadian units second to none in the whole service. Their facilities for good service, too, are enhanced by the possession in several instances of large funds subscribed by the friends of their universities at home for additions to their equipment and supplies.