

But at the end of two months there was in this Patient a strong callus, filling up the void place of the lost Bone at least two inches, with little or no shortening of the arm." Well done, Wiseman!

BARON LARREY.

Up till the time of the French Revolution it is clear that military surgeons were not men of much importance, and probably had very little influence, if any, in the conduct of campaigns. But in the latter part of last century war was made on a scale which was never known before, and was made also with a rapidity and a precision quite unprecedented. Moreover, the science and art of surgery had been rescued from quackery, and surgeons in actual practice were able to be of great and real service to the wounded. As a result of the vast masses of men that were hurled against each other, the number of wounded after a big battle amounted to thousands, and civilization had so far advanced that it was imperative that immediate help should be given to them. So that about this time the military surgeon really became an important officer in warfare, and began to have his rank and pay well defined, and his merits (up to a certain point) recognized.

In 1776, near the Pyrenees, was born Jean Dominique Larrey, the Chirurgien-en-Chef de la Grande Armée, the friend and body surgeon of Napoleon, the greatest military surgeon that ever lived. He studied at the medical school of Toulouse, and in 1792 joined the headquarters of the Republican Army of the Rhine under Custine. Now, the ambulances of these days were obliged to remain about a league from the army, and the wounded were only picked up after the fighting was done. General Custine was a man who moved his troops very rapidly which made matters worse for the wounded. This greatly affected Larrey, who set to work and devised a new ambulance hung on springs, and combining great strength with lightness. Such carriages were termed *ambulances volantes*. They could keep up with the advanced guard of the army with the speed of flying artillery, and they carried off the wounded almost as they fell. Larrey had early perceived the enormous advantage a wounded man got by having his fracture set or his bleeding stopped as rapidly as possible, and by then getting a roof over his head before night set in. General Beaumharnais, in a despatch to the Convention, made special mention of "Surgeon-Major Larrey and his comrades with flying ambulances, whose indefatigable care in the healing of the wounded has diminished those afflicting results to humanity which have generally been inseparable from days of victory, and has essentially served the cause of humanity itself in preserving the brave defenders of our country." The staff of a flying ambulance was about 340 in number. For each