

typhoid fever, the soldiers' foe, has so far been a negligible quantity. Think what it was in the German army in 1870-1, fighting over much the same ground and with an army of about the same size as our own, 74,204 cases and 8,904 deaths. Peculiar conditions have caused peculiar maladies, such as trench fever, trench feet, odd types of rheumatism and nephritis; but, on the whole, when the figures come out for the first year of the war we shall find a great victory in the low death-rate from disease. In the East dysentery and forms of typhoid fever are troublesome, but the graver camp diseases such as cholera and typhus have not prevailed, and are not, I think, likely to do so.

The  
Treat-  
ment of  
Wounds.

And lastly, in the treatment of wounds science has made great advances. The recognition by Lister of the relation of germs to suppuration, an outcome of Pasteur's work, has done away with sepsis in civil life. High explosives, shell, and shrapnel make wounds that are at once infected by the clothing and dirt, and are almost impossible to sterilize by any means at our command, but with free drainage, promotion of natural lavage from the tissues by Wright's method, and the use of antiseptics when indicated, even the most formidable injuries do well. The terrible laceration of soft parts and bones adds enormously to the