

Col. Bruce spoke also of the great efficiency of the medical service during the German offensive. The splendid organization was equal to the strain so suddenly thrown upon it, and removed the wounded so quickly that all congestion was avoided, the injured were made as comfortable as possible, and none were left behind uncared for.

In regard to the treatment of the wounded in the war vast strides have been made by the surgeons in recent months and the British Medical Services have revolutionized the state of affairs which used to exist when every wound was regarded as septic or poisoned. This has been effected by the despatch of special squads of doctors right up to the front lines and the wounded are operated on and the wounds closed immediately. About 90 per cent. of the wounded now have their wounds healed by first intention. That is that the wound remains healthy and does not produce pus. The Dakin-Carrel treatment, which was invented to deal with badly infected wounds earlier in the war, and which is most successful for that purpose, is not so necessary now because the wounded are treated so soon after they are hit.

Col. Bruce stated that the Germans so studiously violated the Geneva rules that it became necessary to remove the Red Cross sign and every indication that any place was used as a hospital. To indicate that a building or tent was a hospital was only to invite an air attack from the enemy.

He spoke in very high terms of praise of the many doctors the United States had loaned to Britain and France, and the very efficient manner in which they did their work. He also spoke in very high terms of praise of the American troops. They were a splendid body of men, and would do great credit to their country.

Sir Arbuthnot Lane, Bart., was given a great ovation when he rose to address the special meeting of the Academy of Medicine which had been called to hear him and Col. Bruce. He is consulting surgeon to Guy's Hospital, London. He has taken a very active part in the surgery of the present war.

As the sculptor carves in stone and wood, so the modern surgeons carve in flesh and bone that the loved features may be restored to the soldiers who have been wounded in battle, said Sir Arbuthnot Lane, who represents the British military medical profession on a special mission to the United States.

It was found that between two and three per cent. of the soldiers are wounded in the face. Consider what this means. If a soldier lost a leg or an arm he would be made much of at home, but when half his face is gone his very children recoil with horror, and no matter what the