

The patients and hospital staff were given shelter by residents in the neighborhood. Dr. Murray Flock, medical superintendent, who telephoned first news of the fire to Windsor early in the morning, said the buildings and equipment are a total loss.

The buildings covered several acres of ground. An overheated furnace is believed to be responsible for the fire.

WAR AMPUTATION CASES.

Amputation cases, resulting from Canada's participation in the war and to whom prosthetic aids have been fitted total 3,350 individuals. Of these, 2,330 men suered leg amputations, and 1,011 sustained arm amputations.

For these 3,350 individuals the orthopaedic and surgical appliances branch of the Department of Soldiers' Civil Re-establishment have made and delivered 3,137 artifficial legs and 1,370 artificial arms.

The practice of the department is to provide each individual with two properly fitted artificial legs so that in case of accident or damage to one leg the man is in a position to carry on while the other is undergoing repair. The majority of the leg amputation cases have received the second issue of artificial limbs, and in a short while every individual will have received his second artificial leg.

The number of individuals who sustained such injuries as to require the use of specially constructed orthopaedic boots total 3,431, and to those individuals 8,234 boots have been issued.

MEDICAL AMBASSADORS TO UNITED STATES

The world was considerably astonished when it learned that a doctor was to be appointed Ambassador from Great Britain to the United States. There were some who thought that the Senate was sick indeed. Others thought that there was something wrong with its anatomy when the professor of anatomy in McGill University was appointed to the office. However, it appears that Dr. Geddes is not the first medical man to be the British representative to the Court of the White House. In 1825, Sir Charles Vaughan, M.D., was appointed British Minister Phenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary. Sir Charles Vaughan graduated B.A. from Oxford in 1798 and M.D., Edinburgh, in 1800. In the same year he was elected Radcliffe Travelling Fellow in the University of Oxford. In 1808 he entered diplomacy, having in the meantime inherited a large estate, and joined the Embassy in Spain. In 1809 he became secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. In 1820 he became secretary to the Embassy in Paris, and in 1823 Minister to Switzerland. In 1825 he became Minister to Washington, where he remained until