

gas-analysis, and other phases of the many problems investigated. Here the scientist and clinician are united, and the mental factor, which means so much, especially in this type of case, is given due prominence. As in all army hospitals military considerations, of course, take first place in the handling of the patients, the cases being as far as possible classified on arrival into those who will be again fit for active service and those who will not. In subsequent treatment the latter class are boarded out of the army, while in the former the myocardium is re-educated by graduated exercises to a point where the definite amount of exertion, such as half an hour's strenuous Swedish drill, or a seven mile route march with a 25 pound pack, can be undergone without symptoms. When this point is reached the men are considered fit to return to their units."

The importance of such a hospital, which was in a sense a departure, can hardly be overrated. By accelerating the return to duty or the invaliding from the Service of the disabled soldier, it meant a saving to the State, and constituted one of the most interesting examples we know, of the remarkable organization that has taken place in this war, of preventive and therapeutic forces for the mitigation of the effects upon our soldiers of the terrible conditions of modern warfare. In this way also the powers of the trained specialists who have placed their services at the disposal of their Country, can be utilized with true economy. Moreover, the establishment of this particular form of heart hospital in England, which may be called the home of graphic methods, under the leadership of men who are themselves leaders of thought in the new school of cardiac pathology, and with the control of a wealth of clinical material consisting chiefly of soldiers suffering from functional disorders of the cardiac mechanism, opened an extraordinarily productive field of study which is bound to bring far-reaching advances in our knowledge of cardiac pathological physiology on the one hand, and its therapeutics on the other.

The Hampstead Hospital was opened in the early part of the winter of 1915-16. After little more than a year's work important results are already in hand, and the literature is enriched by numerous observations along new and suggestive lines. Of these the most valuable are the formation of a definite system of graduated exercises of use both for diagnostic tests and for therapeutic purposes, and the establishment of a definite standard in the reaction both of pulse rate and blood pressure to such exercise tests, and the estimation of present and future cardiac disability along