

prevention of typhoid fever, the wonderful discovery of Sir Almoth Wright must ever bulk large. In a big measure, the Sanitary Service Companies—a new feature in this war—can lay claim to just credit for a maximum amount of the good health prevailing amongst the British forces on the western battle front. Early in the war it was discerned the sanitary officers of the divisions could not commence to cope with the conditions presented. This fact resulted in the organization of the Sanitary Service Companies for each division. These Companies consist of a commissioned officer, four non-commissioned officers, and twenty-five privates. There are doctors, sanitary engineers, druggists, clerks, and trained and experienced health inspectors. They keep the camps clean and sanitary as a medical officer of health and his corps of medical inspectors keep a city clean and free from disease—chlorinate the drinking water, improvise campaigns against vermin, flies and filth; disinfect, and burn refuse and garbage.

Reports also point to a triumph for surgery, particularly in brain surgery and abdominal surgery. The surgeons have had to meet conditions never seen in civil practice, never reported in medical journals, never even mentioned in text-books. They have met their difficulties with astounding acumen, boldness and skill. Men have been shot through the brain and have in some instances walked into the hospitals, and have been returned to the trenches in three months' time. They have been sniped through the nasion, have had rigid paralysis of all four extremities, and have fully recovered. Some even are reported as recovering with the bullets still in the cranial cavity.

In the South African war when soldiers were brought in and a positive diagnosis was made of a perforating bullet wound of the small intestine, they all died. In this great war it is highly satisfactory to report that the surgeons are saving the lives of forty-five per cent. of those cases.

Even the cavities of the heart stay not the hand of the dauntless surgeon. One French surgeon has removed a bullet from the right ventricular cavity which had lain there five months. Another English surgeon reports the removal of a bullet from a similar position under local anesthesia. The soldier lived four and one-half days after, but a post-mortem revealed perfect closure of the incision in the chest wall as well as in the cardiac muscle. Too bad that brave soldier died!

When the medical history of the war comes to be written, it will be found that the internists have been equally fortunate and