

his arms and later his legs, muscles became less lax, and he gradually regained use of both arms and after a few weeks of his legs, and as his power to co-ordinate his muscles returned he regained his speech.

The treatment consisted of small repeated doses of calomel and salines to keep bowels clear, urotropine and salicylic acid as antiseptics, with saline by bowel and subcutaneously, hot packs and the sustaining of the patient as required.

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WEST AFRICAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

The West African Civil Medical Establishment consists of a Principal Medical Officer, a Deputy P.M.O., several Senior M.O's, and a number of M.O's in each of the four large colonies. The number varies according to the extent of territory and official staff.

In each district of the colony there is stationed a Commissioner, who administers the law, usually a medical officer and in many cases an officer in command of soldiers, the soldiers being replaced by police under the Commissioner or a European police officer as the natives become more peaceful.

It is the duty of the medical officer to attend to the cases of illness occurring in the officials, soldiers, police, &c., in his station. Any one not a government servant is considered a private patient.

The medical officer is also in charge of a number of vaccinators and the attempts at better sanitation in the various towns in his district. He tries by explanation of the value of simple sanitary reforms, the segregation of persons suffering from infectious disease, the vaccination of children and adults, &c., to help the native to a life much more healthy than his accustomed lot.

This has to be all done through the chiefs or head men of the villages, and it is surprising with what good results in one