duties of a regimental medical officer and to instruct the combatant officers of the unit to which he is attached in field sanitary work. For the positions of specialist sanitary officers to A.M.O.'s and of officers in charge of sanitary sections, further qualifications are needed. For this purpose, when an officer returns to the R. A. M. College for his six months of instruction before taking his examination for promotion to the rank of Major, he may select as his special subject, hygiene, and is given four months of laboratory instruction in addition to the two months' obligatory course. Should he pass this examination, he is given a certificate of specialist sanitary officer, and becomes qualified for the higher positions. Many officers in addition to gaining this certificate take the diploma of public health of one of the British examining bodies.

Besides the above sanitary training and examinations, special classes are held at the Army School of Sanitation at Aldershot, at which combatant officers, N.C.O.'s and men are trained in personal hygiene and field sanitation. These classes train N.C.O.'s and men to perform the duties of the regimental sanitary squads. Similar classes, but with more advanced instruction, are held for N.C.O.'s and privates of the R.A.M.C. to qualify them to act as personnel of the sanitary sections on lines of communication, and of water duties squads attached to combatant units. Classes are also held at various headquarters during the winter season at which combatant officers receive instruction to enable them to pass the examination in sanitation which they must all take before promotion to the rank of Captain. Finally, all combatant officers must lecture to their men in elementary sanitation and hygiene.

In the Territorial Force much dependence is placed for special sanitary knowledge on the municipal health officers of the country, as most of these are in possession of diplomas of public health and are trained laboratory workers. The officers for the sanitary companies and for other specialist appointments will be largely recruited from their ranks.

In the Canadian Militia army sanitation in accordance with modern ideas is a matter of recent growth, and organization along the lines of the British model is as yet incomplete.

Most of the training hitherto has been done at the annual camps of training, and consists of the training of regimental medical officers in the routine work of camp sanitation, under the supervision of the A.M.O. During the last few years a steady improvement has been apparent along these lines. A distinct advance was made when officers of the P.A.M.C. were detailed four years ago to some of the larger camps to act as sanitary officers to the A.M.O.'s. These permanent officers, with their special training, introduced a higher standard of field sanitation and took over the sanitary instruction of the regimental medical officers. They also trained those officers who showed special inclination and aptitude in the more extended work of field sanitary administration. Some of these officers are now available for duty as camp sanitary officers, and with the officers in charge of the sanitary sections attached to field ambulances, mark the rise of the specialist sanitary officer in our militia.

Along with these improvements, an examination in field sanitation was added to the examinations which must be taken by all militia medical officers before promotion to the rank of Major. Similarly, an examination in army sanitary administration is now held before promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

So far all the instruction given in these subjects has been of the nature of lectures by the A.M.O.'s and their sanitary officers, and of practical work in the annual camps, In future, however, special classes will be held at the various military centres during the winter, when instruction in this subject will be given to provisionally appointed lieutenants and to captains prior to the examination for promotion to the rank of major. For the training of specialist sanitary officers for the militia a new departure is now under way. Classes will in future be formed during the winter at the Central Military Laboratory of Hygiene at Ottawa, where a few officers at a time will be trained in the work of water and food analysis and the principles of field sanitation. Classes will also be formed at this laboratory for the instruction of field medical officers in army sanitary administration before taking the promotion