

sanitary constructions, and the provision of pure water.

A sanitary company organized, equipped and trained along the above lines, would, in my opinion, be capable of taking over the care of a large city or centre, or of distributing its personnel in suitable detachments along the lines of communication covering several contiguous areas. But, however the sanitary company may ultimately be organized in future establishments, whether into specially trained sections as above outlined, or simply generally trained as sanitary inspectors and in water duties, it still will be the responsible executive factor in the maintenance of the sanitation of the areas covered by the lines of communication.

Another new factor of great importance which may be taken up at this point is the Sanitary Inspection Committee which was authorized some three years ago. This committee is to be formed on the mobilization of the troops, and will consist of a combatant officer as president, and a field officer of engineers, and one of the medical corps, as members. The duties of the committee are laid down in detail in "Field Service Regulations, Part II," and may be described as mainly advisory. They receive their orders from the Commander-in-Chief through the Director of Medical Services. They visit and inspect stations occupied by troops, and by their advice and authority co-ordinate the work not only of the different military branches, but also of the military and civil organizations of the areas occupied in the interests of sanitation. They form a board of reference for the solution of sanitary problems, and initiate such important schemes of general sanitation as may be required. Although concerned with the health of the army as a whole, their sphere of action will necessarily be limited, as a rule, to the areas covered by the lines of communication.

These are the two systems which have been evolved for the maintenance of the health of the troops of the whole army. Different personnels and different training and qualifications are required for each. As may be seen, the manual work of sanitation with the troops in the zone of active operations is performed by the soldiers themselves under the direction of their own officers and non-commissioned

officers. The regimental medical officers are only advisory, unless otherwise empowered by their commanding officers. But on the lines of communication the manual work is carried out chiefly by civilian employees under the direction of the personnel of the Army Medical Corps organized into companies, sections or squads as the case may be.

At the front with the marching troops little or no higher technical work can be carried out, and laboratories, like operating-rooms, are left behind on the lines of communication. The regimental medical officer must have a good working knowledge of hygiene and field sanitation, but he is not required to have the knowledge of a specialist. The combatant regimental officer must also have a fair working knowledge of the sanitary care of troops and of field sanitation, as he is the executive officer responsible for the work required. On the lines of communication the conditions are changed. Areas are occupied more or less permanently. Hygiene laboratories are established where higher technical work can be done. More permanent sanitary constructions may be erected, and large and costly installations planned. Large civil centres, with their heterogeneous population and existing sanitary organizations, institutions, and plants may have to be taken over and administered, and civil and military resources co-ordinated. All these duties call for special training along the lines of higher technical and municipal health work. Therefore, the qualifications required of sanitary officers vary with the duties they are called upon to perform.

Before going into the qualifications required for sanitary officers of the Canadian Militia, I will briefly outline the qualifications required of such officers in the British Army and Territorial Force. Every officer of the R.A.M.C. on joining receives a course of two months' duration in the hygiene laboratories of the Royal Army Medical College at Millbank, London, followed by a course in field sanitation at the Army School of Sanitation, Aldershot. The laboratory course is repeated with some additions before an officer takes his promotion examinations for the rank of Major. This training, with the usual field experience obtained at the autumn manœuvres, fits an officer to fulfil the sanitary