

the Dispensary and Pathological Laboratory. The kitchen, large and fully equipped, was also established in a separate structure, especially adapted to requirements.

The site of the Hospital, in contrast to conditions at our previous Hospital, was low, constituting the coast region of an arm of ocean where there are flat shores only. The soil was sandy in nature, a heavy rain leaving few traces except on beaten paths and roads. The high-water mark was at a point about half a mile from the Hospital boundaries. An ambulance journey, of a few hundred yards only, separated the patient from the point of disembarkation and the wards. The route taken by ambulance trains from the front to the Hospital area in which No. 7 was situated was direct and convenient, making prompt transfer of patients to Hospital readily possible, as it should be from consideration of its primary importance.

It was part of the record of the Hospital the unit had inherited that it had been the scene of very efficient work by one of the first American Medical Corps to take part in the treatment of wounded in France. Long prior to American participation in the war that unit, organized by the late John B. Murphy, the widely-known Chicago Surgeon, had been settled in this new Hospital, carrying on its work here for the period of a year. Later the American unit was succeeded by a British General Hospital, who were our immediate predecessors. To such a Hospital, then, the unit had been sent; and immediately begun work, without loss of a day, in Hospital operation. Work proceeded along similar lines on November 15th and 16th. Yet in the period indicated the management of the Hospital had been transferred in all its branches from one unit to another.

In addition to the fact of recommencing work in a new Hospital, it was soon evident that the institution was in an atmosphere of keen activity and regular interest. The immediate Hospital area was large; its experiences embraced all forms of war work; the scientific stimulus was correspondingly keen. Here also we found one of the earliest formed Canadian General Hospitals proceeding with its work. Into this wide community of War Hospitals we entered to open a new phase in our career. From November 14th, 1916, until the time of writing the unit has remained in the one Hospital. To bring its general history up to date it remains only to describe the work done in the interval indicated, and point out such developments as have taken place. It is a year ago since this new page in our history was turned, and reference to the statistics of the Hospital indicates what has been done in that time. The figures are mentioned because they furnish an epitome of activities.

In the proper care of patients many things subsidiary to treatment are involved. Hand in hand with the increase in the amount of professional work carried out has gone a multiplication of the tasks of every Hospital Department. The upkeep of grounds, arranging of paths, flower-beds and details of beautification—always an item of importance—has called for unusual resource and care in our present situation. The use of incinerators, the supervision of discipline as carried out by our police, convoy duty, and extensive clerical work in administrative sections, have constituted activities ever involving larger numbers of men and more careful supervision. So it is that, while Hospital capacity has been increased and the number of our patients in any given period multiplied, there has been an ever-widening scope of essential subsidiary activities.

The pressure of work remained fairly constant throughout the winter. In this period the admissions of Medical cases reached high proportions; but the number of Surgical cases too was in excess of previous figures. This condition was due to the fairly steady succession of engagements carried out in the British offensive.

The winter was not free from minor hardships to the Hospital Staff. It was the first experience of the climate of France, and weather conditions were more