

THE CADUCEUS.

KNOWS PERSHING WELL

COLONEL PAGE WAS MEMBER OF GENERAL'S STAFF.

Colonel Henry Page, who arrived at the base hospital on Monday and who is in charge of the newly organized Base Hospital No. 54, is ably acquainted with the methods of sanitary discipline employed by General Pershing. Colonel Page was a member of General Pershing's staff in the Philippines and when Pershing acted as civil governor Colonel Page was director of health for the Moro government.

The colonel, who is carrying on a regular course of instruction for the officers of Base Hospital No. 54 expects to develop that unit into one of the most efficient yet sent out from the United States.

Colonel Page has commanded most of the medical training camps established east of the Mississippi. He was in charge of the camps at Raleigh, Morehead City and Oglethorpe in 1915 and at Tobyhanna, Pa., and Plattsburg, N. Y., in 1916. He established the training camp at Fort Oglethorpe, which is the most elaborate medical training camp in the world.

Named Fort Oglethorpe.

Mrs. Page, who has come to Charlotte to join her husband, was Edith Longfellow Greenleaf before her marriage. Her father was one of the most distinguished men of the American medical service and it was in honor of him that Colonel Page named the medical training section of Fort Oglethorpe, Camp Greenleaf.

Colonel Page is well known throughout North Carolina. For three years prior to the opening of the war he was inspector of militia for the central southern states and in that office visited Charlotte frequently. He is a brother-in-law of Herbert A. Royster of Raleigh. The father of Colonel Page was Henry Page, for several years the supreme justice of Maryland.

Distinguished Degree.

Pennsylvania University, from which institution Colonel Page graduated in medicine in 1894, bestowed upon the officer the honorary degree of doctor of public hygiene this spring. It was the first occasion for the granting of that degree by Pennsylvania University.

Colonel Page has been in military service for twenty-one years. He spent seven years in the Philippines, six years at forts in eastern United States, two years in California and three years on the Mexican border.

It is estimated that Colonel Page has an acquaintanceship with more medical men than any other official in the United States army. He has been in charge of the training of more than 6,000 medical officers and 30,000 enlisted men. For a year prior to the entrance of the United States into the war Colonel Page conducted a speaking tour through all states east of the Mississippi, in an effort to encourage the enlistment of physicians into the medical reserve corps.

FOLLOWS THE FIGHT

CAPTAIN MEADE A WARRIOR FOR TWENTY-EIGHT YEARS.

Every time that United States has martialled her sons for conflict during the past quarter of a century, Harry Meade has been in line.

He does not wear a service bar although he would be entitled to one of several inches' length.

"Why don't you?" asked the audacious Caduceus representative.

"People ask too many questions," quietly replied Captain Meade, who obtained that rank only last week and who is adjutant of Base Hospital No. 54. "When I tried to wear the bar folks bothered me too much."

The organization of Base Hospital No. 54 is fortunate in having so able and so efficient a man as its adjutant, as is Captain Meade. By means of his extensive service and wide experience in army circles it proved difficult to find a man equal to Captain Meade for knowledge of regulations and army customs.



Previous to the present outbreak of hostilities Captain Meade was holding the rank of master hospital sergeant and after our entrance into the war the need of experienced officers caused the war department to offer him a commission as first lieutenant in the sanitary corps, which he received on September 4. With his appointment to the position of adjutant to Base Hospital No. 54 he was again promoted, this time to the rank of captain, on the 13th of July, 1918.

When asked what he considered to be his most exciting experience, the captain replied: "I've had so many I don't know which one was the most exciting," but upon being pressed he related with due modesty of the thrills he had while serving in the transport service on the Pacific coast, which he was engaged in for a period of four years.

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BE CLEAN

WILL PREVENT TYPHOID, WRITES MAJOR CLAUDE B. BROWN.

"Cleanliness is the greatest enemy of disease," said Major Claude E Brown, chief of the laboratory service of the Camp Greene Base Hospital, when interviewed on the subject of typhoid fever, which form of illness has created much discussion through the camp and the Charlotte region.

In order to place the subject of typhoid before the public in tabloid form, Major Brown has prepared the following pointed treatise for The Caduceus.

Everyone Should Know:

Typhoid Fever is caused by a germ—typhoid bacillus.

The disease is spread mostly through drinking water, milk, ice cream and uncooked food.

Flies contribute largely to its distribution.

New cases of the disease can always be traced to carelessness on the part of those who are sick with typhoid fever or to those who have had the disease, have recovered, but still have the germ present in their intestinal tract. These germs are discharged from time to time unless the individual is extremely careful then infectious occur.

The greatest problems are those which aim to prevent the disease. Among the things necessary in its prevention are:

Support the Board of Health in all its sanitary work.

Abolish all outdoor toilets where a sewer system is available; when not available, fly-proofing of such buildings should be done and some method of routine disinfection instituted.

Screen the house and swat every fly that happens to get into the house.

Keep the barns and stables clean. This will remove the most prolific breeding place for flies.

Wash with hot water the outside of milk bottles, especially around the top, before removing the cap.

Pasteurize the milk.

Always wash your hands before handling food.

Drinking water should be boiled and all foods cooked if typhoid fever is prevalent.

Have your physician give you typhoid prophylactic.

Volumes have been written on the prevention of this disease. They can be summed up in two words—"Be CLEAN."

DO NOT LIKE OIL.

Medical men have learned that if there is anything that flies dislike more than oil it is more oil. Accordingly the workmen under Sergeant Yates have been engaged in pouring oil in every region where flies are not wanted.

The ground about the mess kitchens has been saturated with oil. As a result there is no trouble from flies in the kitchens as the insects dislike the smell of oil more than than they are attracted by the pungent odor of cooking food.