Today about 1 per cent, of the

their supervision filters and sterilising

are due to infection. There is always

danger of blood poisoning, and if soil from the ground gets into the wound, of the deadly lockjaw, There-

from the ground gets into the wound, of the deadly lockjaw. There-fore, the fate of the wounded man often depends upon the manner in which the first-aid dressing is ap-

The Field Ambulance.

The Field ambulances.
Field ambulances are placed at the outset of a battle at sheltered points along the firing line. Nurses and surgeous wait here to apply emergency draw

dressings. Wounded soldiers drag themselves, or if they cannot walk are caucied on litters or crossed rifles, to these ambulance stations. Here

their wounds are dressed roughly and

they are passed on to the hospital tents at the rear. The more seriously wounded are borne in litters or sent

in ambulances, light motor cars be-

ing used largely for this purpose. As soon as his wounds will permit, the injured soldier is sent from the hos-

pital camp to one of the permanent hospitals in some city held by his own arms. Therea he is sent home, either in a hospital ship, or on a hos-

Fussia has similar trains, called

great Russian nubles.
England, France and Germany are

dotted with new hospitals, erected on short notice by the grmy medical au-thorities for the reception of wounded. One of the finest and most modern of

hese hospitals is at Cambridge, England. A modern, though unpreten-tious hospital, has been erected on one of the most beautiful of the crick-

greens of the historic university at

ame buildings with the south side each entirely open to the fresh air

first fresh-air military haspital ever constructed. To further carry out the fresh-air principle, all the wounded

sho can stand it are taken for a drive every afternoon in the hospital moto ambulances and private cars furnished by the people of Cambridge. There

One of the most successful of these

l'aris, under the supervision of Amer-ican physicians. The "American Hos-

pital," as it is called, has become fa-mous. During the fighting near Paris surgeons sailled out from this and

other Parisian hospitals in motor cars and taxi cabs, and drove right up to the firing line for their patients. One of the first official reports from

a medical authority in the war zone comes from Dr. Von Sohjerning, the medical chief of the German army. His report covers the first two months

of the war only, and refers to the western field of battle that of Bel-gium and France. He declares that the German medical arrangements

worked out in a way that was entireby satisfactory, in view of the extra-ordinary service required, the forced marches, the difficulty of transport

It's the army surgeon's job to keep a Whole skin so that he can patch up the maimed and broken fighters of his

ommand. But he cannot avoid tak

armies show that only too frequently his bravery brings his death.

of the most characteristic stories of bravery comes from the antipodes, where the British have been invading

Jerman New Guinea, Captain Brian Fockley, a young surgeon in the Australian naval reserve took off his coat with its Red Cross sleeves and gave

to a soldier, who was carrying a counted man out of the fire sone, so

to protect the victim and his bear-The surgeon kept on working in

are 1200 patients in the hospital. Americans at Paris

frame buildings with the

It consists of a series of

This is said to be the

and supplied by the

white trains.

ambridge.

and sunlight.

## NORTH CAROLINA POETRY IN CRITICAL EXAMINATION

Dr. E. L. Starr Strikes Blow at Poetic Complaisance of North Carolina-Claims that There Have Been Just Four Singers of Worthy Note.

accomplish, has also filled us with a accomplish, has also filled us with a correct and well premised pride in what we have done. Well premised surely: for North Carolina has been on the death line—that is the front rank, the honor line—in each of the three great national crises through which the country has passed.

By right of inheritance the North

State possesses a wide strain of that splendid self-consciousness that filled England at the time of the settling of When England found that its horde of arrowy little sloops of war could devastate the greatest fleet of battle ships ever sent out upon the Atlantic, when through the acti-vities of the Cabots, of Smith, of Rai-eigh, the far ends of the earth lifted their nebulous bulk upon the English horizon, when the shuttle of English commerce brought the woof thread ver stronger, ever more variegated, nto the central loom of London, then there grew to full stature that virile English pride of blood and brain which has since been modified only in objective trend, if at all. It had be soundest basis in the acquisition of new imaginative outlook opened up before the English No end beyond the national effort to compass. Over sea empire materialized; the glory of Shakespeare and the Elizabethan drama was realiz-

Directly, Touched. This adventurous spirit of freedo and self trust flowed directly into the three or four of the southernmost of the thirteen colonies. It emorraled priginally from those cottes of Eng-lishmen to whom a pich flavor and rest of living meant more than exile and new home building for non con-formance to a creed. Free twing, broad dreaming Englanmen became belf trusting, aspiring North Carolinihelf trusting, aspiring North Carolinans and Virginlans. That beddest transfer of them all, Walter Raleigh: poured out upon this Carolinian shore an anointing breath of freedom, of rreadth of contidence. More than ever was our own time spirit when on the occasion of his final veyage he staked his own life assignst a dressin, played his own life against a dream .. played

and bravely lost

We have remained true to the vision
of Raleigh and have lived out the expanding, upward-urging, spirit of self-lependence bred into us by the Eng-

th through him. In view, then, of the State's legiti mate pride in what it has done-and great company of high achievements stand ready to answer to the name of North Carolina in view of the State's trust in its potentialities of greatness many different spheres of activity need we hesitate to confess that this mood of satisfied approval is perva-sive enough to cover a field over which t has no right to spread? I. we have grown to believe that in one particu-lar division of literature we possess ar division of literature we possess more than we actually own, it is a lew point quite compatible with that premised pride with which North

Popular Estimate Too High

We Eat Too Many Sweets, Which Clogs Kidneys, Then Back Hurts and Diabetes Catches You

eyelids or ankles: leg cramps; un-natural short breath; sleeplessness and despondency, diabetes, Bright's disease. The moment you have any of the above symptoms or rheumatic twinges, get from any reliable drug-gist a good sized bottle of Stuart's gist a good sized bottle of Stuart's Buchu and Juniper Take a table appoinful after meals. Drink plenty of fresh water and abstain from cat-Drink plenty ing too much susar, sweets or highly seasoned foods. Your kidneys and bladder will then act fine and natural. Stuart's Buchu and Juniper has been used for generations to flush clogged kidneys, also to neutralize the acids in urine so it no longer hurts you to pass water. It is sold folks recipe for weak kidneys and bladder and strengthens these organs and oures diabetes.

The Professional Note.

Yet had Boner and McNeill strivan alone in a burren field, they would not have falled of success. They are the first poets of the State to lend a diabetes.

Be sure you get Stuart's Buchu and Juniper as Stuart's is properly com-pounded for kidney and bladder trouble Galleway Drug Co., Raleigh, N. C., stil big 14-or bottle for only \$1. Out-of-town people supplied by mail or express. Call or write.

(The following paper was read be-fore the Literary and Historical So-cieties in its meeting on Wednesday morning by Dr. E. L. Starr of Win-ston-Salem.)

measure it by a Victorian standard. Certainly the published anthologies of the State verse have done nothing to correct this error. At least two of the three collections of North Caro-In a critical examination of the poetical output of the State one is checked and held still in surprise by a realization of the difference between what North Carolina poetry is popularly thought to be and what it is. That fine glow of patriotism which has led us since Alamance to do, to accomplish has also filled us with a less near for every single piece of native poetical writing worthy, in the con pilers' opinion, of inclusion in the volume. One of the prefaces tells of selective quests in the earlier collec-tions, in newspapers, old text books and magazines. We cannot but wish it told of the exclusion of this or that poem or author because it failed to measure up to a definitely literary standard.

Selections Mediocre. The result is both amazing and misleading; amazing because of the me-diocrity of a number of the selected offerings; misleading because of the lack of balance resulting from the presentation of writers of such disproportionate ability and attainments in a single grouping. The four or five names which should stand out

pre-eminently are roped back with the general class.

Such compilations are excellent for purposes of record, but not for study

or seventh grade pupils to whom one of the collections is dedicated. There is too much dross in the gold. This work is not a setting forth of the in-herently good and worthy, nor are the poems included truly representa-tive. Any state desires to have its best work in a given field considered as representative, not all fis work in a given field considered as represen-tative, not all its work of all degrees of richmens and poverty. Our graded and high school students do not need to know the poorer pro-ducts of State versification. No one but the specialits equipped student along researching lines need to know If our students are to grow up with the idea that North Carolina has pro-duced good poetry and cha produce

by high school pupils, far less the sixth

If our students are to grow up with the idea that North Carolina has produced good poetry and can produce better, let us give them Boner, McNeill. Stockard and Sledd in plenty and spare them the dissiliusioning tedium of studying mediocrities.

Again when such anthologies pass beyond state bounds they show to unbiased critics the paucity of our political past. The presentation of a weak reason deprives a good argument of its strength. These books offer many weak reasons with seeming deliberateness. ing deliberateness.

On the contrary, a number company Archibald Henderson takes not only greater feeling and more work of worthy. Lowell, Helmes. Whittier, this rank but that of a scholar of intereson, are set forth with their good work, as truly representative. So too would we do well to put all our enwriter whose critical accolade is well strongly enough to be moved to expect the makes a garden if he has Emerson, are set forth what have work, as truly representative. So too would we do well to put all our enthusiasm and pride into the supporto centralize upon them, to buy them, them, teach them, preach them e same time realizing that th lesser craftsmen have struven worthi-All praise to them and thanks, as iseful emulators an inculcators of the

poetic temperament and vision. For Mr. Stockard and his poems, it is dif-ficult to find the illuminating phrase. One can scarcely realize that it is kindly, generous singer of beautiful senge, maker of charming sonnets, is no longer here to fill his distinguished position in the intellectual life of the State? Yet the universal regret for his loss will make the state? Candy sugar and sweets, eaten to excess have a bad effect on the kidneys and bladder, says a well known authority. The kidneys get clogged and sluggish and burt. You experience scalding, dribbling, straining or lillustrated by his choice of the universal regret for his loss will make his self expressive peams doubly dear. He knew the "beauty cast from time long past." and made it very real to the lovers of his poems. He bequeathed sincerity painstaking watchfulness of detail best lillustrated by his choice of the same contents.

NOW DEC. 6, 1914 THEN DEC. 6, 1876

Thirty-eight years ago today the first scientific cremation in the United States took place at Washington, Pa. The pioneer cremator was Dr. F. Julius Le Moyne, and was Dr. r. Julius Le Moyne, and the subject was the body of Baron de Palm. But the American pre-cedent had been set eighty-three years before when under penalty of loosing a legacy of 60,000 pounds if he refused, the son of Henry Laurens, South Carolina's Revolutionary patriot, consigned Revolutionary patriot, consigned his father's body to a funeral pyre. The ghastly experience of seeing his infant child come to life just before burial in the earth is said to have been responsible for Laurens' demand to be cremated. origin of cremation is lost i days of unrecorded history. practiced sporadically by the pre-Christian civilizations, except in those countries whose religion, just as do some religions today, forbade its practice. The Parsees were worshippers of fire, but pro-hibited cremation because of the opinion that the fire was thus polluted. The Greeks and the Romans practiced cremation, while the Egyptians considered it an act of paganism and disposed of their dead by earth burial. The revival of the practice in Europe in the 17th century was greeted with hor-ror by the medieval peasants. Kings prohibited it under penalty of torture. Sir Henry Thompson introduced cremation into Great Britain shortly after the closing of the American Civil War. reverberating furnace, he reduced a body weighing 144 pounds to 4 pounds of lime dust within fifty minutes. Encouraged by Thomp-son's success. Dr. Le Moyne in-stalled an improved incinerator in one-story brick structure a small on a hill overlooking the town of Washington. Three years after his pioneer cremation, he died and was cremated in his own institu-

900,000 individuals who die in the United States annually are incinerated in the thirty or more crema toriums located in more than half of the states. Ten years ago the ratio was about one-half of one per cent. The movement toward universal cremation is gradually spreading throughout the world. Europe has nearly a hundred crematoriums, Germany disposing 3.358 bodies by cremation in 1912. Conceded to be the place of resur-rection of the ancient practice. Italy leads the world in percentage of cremations, while during 1912 the city of St. Gall, Switzerland, reported that of the bodies of 535 individuals who died there. were thus disposed of. England is leaning toward the practice. The authorities of Westminister Abbey. the repository for Great Britain's heroes, recently prohibited the burial of more bodies there. They must be cremated. Cremation is becoming a necessity, especially around the large centers of population, declare Advocates of the practice. At the rate at which cemeteries are increasing around auch cities as New York and London, each of which require about 24 acres of additional land annu-ally to bury the dead, it has been predicted that the cities of the lix ng will be veritably encompar-by "cities of the dead". Huma is reluctant to give up the agelous practice of inhumation, some ant cremationists declaring that "when the body is consumed by heat the soul is at the same time destroyed." Legal-minded objectors also point out that "it destroys all evidence of crime where murder by poison has been committed. In the reply the crema-tionists argue "that cremation is the only hygenic, sanitary and eco-nomic method of disposing of our

elligent self-respect, knowing that poetical feeling alone does not rant breaking into poetical expres-sion. They knew that the feeling must be supported by an intimate comprehension of a group of highly specialized laws. specialized laws.

Severer Standard for Bones

worth the winning.

Boner Lives In Poetry. Nevertheless it is in his poetry that touched his harp with so sure a hand, nor has had before his mind's eye so clear a vision of beauty. His hips phrased songs of high imagining and well nigh impeccable workmanship.

From ballad to sonnet his technique is

ed no new theory of loveliness, left metaphysics untouched and introspection unuttered, yet he has taken our hearts in his strong, gentle-fingered hands and laid them close against his own, there to feel the warmth and cleanness and truth of him. He has done a difficult thing, and therein lies and looks. The poet is an understander of life into in a single aspect or instance, brieft, set forth hut in a heart and looks and looks. own, there to feel the warmth and cleanness and truth of him. He has done a difficult thing, and therein lies his especial merit, he has given expression to the mood and circumstances of his people.

Next to importance to giving humanity a new and better understand.

His is the coming gene.

will be lasting just as his an intermorable for its genuiness and dignity.

It is not alone the aligning passage of time which singles out the work of Boner and McNeill as the actual basis die of our claim. Other things have worked together with them. These are the gradual change of intellectual attitude throughout the State; the included the early novel of sentiment in his creasing efficiency of educational throughout the State; the included the early novel of sentiment in his creasing efficiency of educational frankly entitled "Man of Feeling."

For us McNeill add much the same thing. He looked at life about him, saw it with fresh vision, and put it into poetry. He caught the glamor the South; the gracious reticence gar saw it with tresh vision, and put into poetry. He caught the glamor of the South; the gracious reticence of its women, the courtly deference of its men, the suave gentility of living, the odor of a Southern rose garden, October and arbutus—things we love the better for hearing McNeill tell us what we have always thought

the first poets of the State to lend a professional note to native poetry. The frequent brevity of his poems and the stimulating abruptness with expense, but on the invitation of publishers who sought them out, who desired their productions, and who paid a stipulated royalty on volumes, sold. They approached their art with influence of the state has been provided in the stimulating abruptness with which they end leave a picture vividily impressed; yet it is an old familiar scene beautified, heightened and made vivid—and we are glad to have it so. They approached their art with influence in the state has been approached their art with influence in the state has a professional form is often approached. of them.

The frequent brevity of his poems and the stimulating abruptness with which they end leave a picture vividly

again is good art. The freshness

beffer delineation of rural life which the South more than any other section is bost qualified to produce itia present popularity is richly merit ed by the warmth and sweetness of his singing.

What Next?

Thus far has native poetry develop wrought so splendidly would be the first to say that the great flowering of Carolinian poetry is yet to be 'li is inevitable. Inspiration is on every hand. Inclination exists in each locality. Precedent has been set Ability watts only to be relited.

Let our claim rest rather upon the few who have done good work. Massachusetts could doubtless put forth a voluminous folio upon a basis similarly broad. We do not find, however such a volume, either in the hands of the secondary school student of that state or on the shelves of statewares displayed to the public. On the contrary, a limited company of worthy, Lowell, Helmes, Whittier.

We need to feel more of it. In the variegated life about us drama-tic qualities are everywhere waiting to be seen by the finer senses. Wafter Pater says: "How shall we pass my st swiftly from point by point and be present always at the facus where the greatest number of vital-forces unite in their purest energy. To burn al-ways with this hard gem like flame.

In popular estimate of North tarolina poetry is too high. Ferhaps the statement will upon the poetral output of the State. No the poetral output of the State Pride The Carolina poets. And this has evestuated in the cases of the statesman's poetry is examined in a mood of warm of the proudly added to our shelf of North Carolina poets. Many have asserted for instance, that Joseph W. Holden's "Hatteras" is one of the finest of Southern poems, but who has further distinguished it by adding that the sighth shanza beginning with the line. Can mortal longue weel of the remainder that it may well be an interpolation of an alien hand.

State Pride The Cause.

State Pride The Cause. State pride the concept of the state is popular overestimation. In its train comes indifference to correct standards of virticism as deplorable from this source as when it comes from light of the popular overestimation. In its train comes indifference to correct standards of virticism as deplorable from this source as when it comes from light of the popular overestimation. In its train comes indifference to correct standards of virticism as deplorable from this source as when it comes from light of the popular overestimation. In its train comes indifference to correct standards of virticism as deplorable from this source as when it comes from light of the popular overestimation. In its train comes indifference to correct standards of virticis

popular overestimation. In its train to these, two other names, Stockard and Sledd, and our poetical Roster is and and Seldd, and our poetical Roster is of criticism as deplorable from this complete. The final regretful concemitable, ambitious, State-loving, above tanks as prevalent apathy among those classes capable of intelligent. Constructive criticism, apathy toward the good as well as the unworthy productions. Common opinion, these feel, has placed a sufficiently high valuation upon a particular work. Why

BUCHU FINE FOR

WEAK KIDNEYS

WEAK KIDNEYS

WEAK KIDNEYS

We have lead and solve and the complete of the divine purpose in creation, and solve the glosses of the divine purpose in creation, and shorters of the divine purpose in creation, and shorters of the glosses of the divine purpose in creation, and shorters of the glosses of the divine purpose in creation. Judged by the quality of his poems of spirituality of his poems

when they interpret the work of our worthiest poets, put the thought daily into their students' minds that the

forms of recognition and encourage-ment, and love him while he is living the has almost reached us. He is coming up the hill, just beyond the crest, his young face aglow with con-fidence and promise.

The world's 1982 from ore output

Mrs. Frank Redford

"The Place Where Quality Counts'

## GROW VEGETABLES THE YEAR THROUGH

It Can Be Done, Employe of Cotton Mill in Charlotte Has Shown

EIGHT KINDS GROWING NOW

During Past Six Years There Has Not Been a Day When People Live Well

DOROTHY MITCHELL)

Chariotte. Dec. 5.—There are very w people in the State who are aware f the fact that the greater portion of the fact that the greater portion of the winter vegetables can be grown at home—right in their gardens, and that instead of paying fancy prices for stale shipped vegetables they could go out and gather the fresh crisp nes if they would try their hands at

winter gardening.
This fact that vegetables will grow in this climate during the winter has been clearly demonstrated by Mr. N. Hinson, an employe of the Atherto mill of Charlotte. He has now grow-ing in his garden eight different carieties of vegetables, which are abbuges, orions, turnips, lettuce adishes mustard and collards all in have been kept from the cold and are flourishing. Pepper as a potted plant would not only be a useful thing from which to gather fresh peppers now and then but it would nested to collent thristmas descration with its vival steen and red colors.

Mr. Himson is one of the best part denors of Charlotte, and he is a gard ther for all the year around. been a single day when he could not go out and gather something to eat from his garden. This year he-took the first prize for the less vegetable display in the industrial department of the Charlotte fair. In this connection, I would like to add that the Thus far has native poetry several nection. I would like to add that the ed. What is next to come? Surely these four gentlemen who have wrought so splendidly would be the grant flowering first to say that the great flowering rome from the country, the mill people as a role are much better gardeners than the majority of cities to say that the great flowering rome from the country, the mill people as a role are much better the majority of the same from the country, the mill people as a role are much better the majority of the same from the country. ple have acquired the habit of grow ing things, and their industrious hab-its have not made them afraid of work. The average city man thinks that a garden does not pay, because he saw his time is now valuable to work in a garden when he can make three or four dollars a day and hire i sardener for a dollar, ite still think it if he has time to wast, in the after know a man who has amassed a for time and one of the secrets of his suc-cess has been is that he does not mine doing a dollar a day job when he had a rest spell from a \$20 or \$100 tol has not learned to figure on his time but he makes a garden if he has the energy to work it and does, not con-sider that he has lost anything. There are some, however, who make no of forts to grow anything, but this riber is very small compared to

The Collard a Favorite

Most of the full people are summer gardeners, although they may not all have a great variety of vege tables, but there are very few white Yet felling alone is no warrant for the expression of feeling in the most exact and demanding of all the arts. So only the such vegetables as only the such vegetables well defined, whose channel must be collard is a favorite with the mill people because they acquired a taste for it when back on the farms and no frown of society can ever make them turn from it. The collard it not known in society. In fact, there tre quite a Mimber of never heard of one and in order to in-troduce I to my yeader who perhaps is not acquainted with it. It is nevert of country cousin, as if were, of the cubbage. When younk, it takes a good gardener to tell them apart, but after growing up the cubbage takes the big head and draws its bayes in rather exclusively as if afraid by con-tamination, while the collard, after the true country true the true country type, wears a fribu open expression and spreads its leave wide open to the sun. ide open to the sun.
Mill People Well Fed:

Sometimes there are intimations hat the mill propie are portely fed. Such a statement always shows just that the mill people are poorely fed. Such a statement always shows just how futle the speaker knows about the industrial workers of the cotton milist. If I had to mame the greatest fault of the mill people of the State I should name test sepading too much for something to cal. They do not buy contentically, but will pay the last penny for something they particularly want. For instance. In the early spring they will pay 40 of 50 cents for a chicken that will not make a pound of meat while the man in the town in city who is accumulating something. pound. During the recent pressure tisted a mill family where the mill was running only half line, and they wore asking me how they could con nomize timing to the dining room found two meats and three vegetable as well as a desert and I suggested that they have only one meat for din

that they have only one meat for dinnet and Iwo vegetables or if pinched,
just one. The relactance on their
faces showed me plainly they would
never do it as long as they could make
cipuigh to pay the grocery bill.

But back to Mr. Hinson and winter
gardening: He keeps beets fresh all
through the winter by beniking them
under the earth. He merely takes
them up in the carly full and diga a
hole big enough to hold his supply
which he revers with earth. In his
hot bed, which is necessary for every
tip-to-date gardener, he gate an early
start for spring vegetables. Me a rost
of \$5 or \$16 an adequate hat bed can
be equipped for a good size family and
vegetables can be grown all during the
winter. If concast is used instead af
glass, the cost-will be much less. glass, the cost-will be

glass, the cost-will be much inss.
Gardening is generally considered to
be a summer vocation, but according
to Mr. Hinson it is much easier to
raise winter vegetables than similar
bries, because there is not such a growth of weeds and grees to combat and the exercise during the cold wea-ther is much more alreasant than working in the hot sun. He was pleasthat maybe it much encourage others to start one. This was evidently in reference to the mill people, but there are thousands both in the country and

city who could take his advice and find that it was not bad to follow.

There are tomato clubs for the girls, corn clubs for the boys, why confine it to the children. Why not a winter garden club for grown-upe? It would be could be selected as the could be could be selected. garden club for grown-ups? It would for the froit be equal to golf, tennis and other out climated ag to door aports for exercise and besides it would be saides it would be suitfy many a vacant take old so that is partially filled with rubbish and cast offs from the house as well as afford more sanisary conditions around the lot and be of benefit in bringing down the grocery bill. Who is going to wart the wints, particularly perta work den club?

## THE GREAT EUROPEAN WAR IS BOTH TERRIBLE AND HUMANE

Europe One Vast Battlefield and One Vast Cemetery-Cities Filled With Nursing Homes for Victims of Holocaust of Mars.

(Lawrence Hick, Jr., in Philadelphia Record.)

War was never more terrible; never more humane!

Until the bloody sun of conflict rose soned. Even the amount of water that

few months ago over Europe, the it is best for the men to drink at orld dreamed that the very awful-stated intervals on the march is work-se of the modern engines of destruc-ed out by the medical staff, and under tion-high-powered rifles, great guns Has Not Been a Day When
He Could Not Go Into Garden and Get Something To
Eat; He's Prize-winner; Mill
People Live Well

He Could Not Go Into Garden and Get Something To

Eat; He's Prize-winner; Mill
People Live Well

He Could Not Go Into Garbattleship, explosives comparable only to the dynamic forces of nature, submarines bearing death through the regulations for its first-aid dressing
depths of the seas, acroplanes and
Zeppelins hurling it from the skieswas the surest guarantee of peace,
was the surest guarantee of peace,
Yet was came, the most frightful
are due to infection. There is always Yet war came, the most frightful

war of all the ages. Carnage is in the air. Europe is one vast buttlefield and one vast cemetery. Hospitals in England. In France, in Germany, in Austria, in Russia, are overflowing with the wounded. Great cities are as if each had been the scene of some terrible. terrible catastrophe their their public buildings, the dwelling of their principal citizens have been transformed into norsing homes for the victims of the holocaust of Mars. And yet it is true that this a a hu

Wounds have been no fewer than ir other modern wars, but the propor-tion of deaths from wounds has been far less. And there has been less sick-ness. There has been less suffering or the field of battle. Never before soldiers who escape instant death on the battlefield a better chance of re-turning home alive. It may be that they will pass home through the doors of a hospital, after a long con-valescence. But no longer is it true that to enter a field hospital is to enpital train. France is well equipped with these hospital trains. Such tain is capable of accommodating 123 wounded, with a berth for each. There are 23 cars to the train, of which six or the outer portals of death. It ther wars disease was an enemy more to be feared than the armed seldier of a hostile force, and hospital gaugeene following the wound for more serious than the wound itself. Not so today. are hospital cars. There is an operare hospital cars. There is an operating room, a pharmacy, a supply, room, a kitchen, a dining room and a pantry, each taking up a car. Then there are additional cars for the wiightiy wounded or convoluteout, and for the surgeons and nurses in charge. The man responsible for the change

is the army surgeon.
In warfare nowadays the doctor is ore important than the officer. atter leads his men against an en

amy who can be seen, and in a meas are guarded against, the former shields them night and day from an enemy for roote insidious and deadly Mortality figures for wars of con aratively recent date simply tal one's breath away. They prove that et in Napoleon's l'enhaular cam-paign 60,000 of his soldiers wers kill-el by the enemy, 400,000 died of dis-In June, 1812, a splendid army ease. In June, 1817, a spiendid army of 500,000 crossed the Uneiper, their faces set toward the bleak steppes of Russia. Six months later, in Decem-lier, the heaten remnant straggled home. There were scarcely 20,000 survivors. Most of the 480,000 who perished died of disease.

England suffered almost as severely England suffered almost as severely in the Crimes. There almost one-fourth of her troops died of typhoid feter, dysentery and other infectious diseases. In the France-Prussian war the tide of death from disease began to turn. France lost 149 out of every 1000 men by disease. (fermany, however, when the advanced in the med.) ever, even then advanced in the med ical science of the battlefield, lost by sickness only 24 men out of every thousand

The army surgeon has a double tob He must learn how to cut down this mortality from disease, and he must study also how to cut down the morfallty from wounds.

o twelverthousand others died a ling ering death from their injuries our own civil war, bad as conditions were is many of the field hospitals, 67,000 died on the field, as compared to 43,000 who died of wounds. France Pressian war 17 600 Germans were killed in battle, while only 11,000 died in hespitals. After the war be-(ween-daman and Russia the Jap army dectors incured that only 11,000 of their countrymen had died of wounds compared to 47,000 who fell and the exceeding great" number in barthe

Dr. Woods Hutchinson in a recenticle summarized the comparative rick of war as follows "The chance of a modern soldier being killed in battle in a year's campaign have been reduced to about one in 10, his chancess of dying of wounds received n hattle about one in 60, his chance of dying of disease to about one

The horrors of this great present war, the awful stories of regiments wiped out and long corpse trains filled with the dead tied in bundles. mass of she kins, stunning news that comes day aber day from the front all have contributed to obscure the real fact of the humaneness of the Fet the fact remains

It may sound like a loke in very bad inste to speak of such a war as this as "humane." But think how frightful would be the mortality and suffering if the old conditions of poor medical quipment and knorant surgical techmillions that obeyed the mobilization all last August only a few hundreds of thousands of human scarecrows, twisted and bent by hardsship, enfectled by disease, or mained bythe surgeon's knife would crawl back to their fillned homes after the war was How is it done? How do the world's armes manage

a combine deadly effectiveness is laughtering the enemy and saving of surgion with almost dictatorial powers. He controls the destines of the ers. He controls the destines of the soldier, from the moment of enlist ment to the day of discharge—or of burial in a soldier's unmarked grave.

Picking the Recruits.

Ever one remembers the angry
Britisher who was refused collatment

surgeon is / consulted

A medical board of ex

The army surgeon is consulted about the soldier's clothing, his shoes

perta works out the ration, and in the

ence scaling, dribbling, straining or the work of our too frequent passage of urine; fore head and the back-of-the-head and the back-of-the-head sches, stitches and pains in the back the coming generation of State poets, but he coming generation of State poets, but he coming generation of State poets, put the work of our value, is the ability to sum up the line is about to string his lyre has been passing. Whenever a people he coming generation of State poets, put the work of our value, is the ability to sum up the line is about to string his lyre bone passing. Whenever a people has been passing. Whenever a people has been passing, whenever a people work of our value, is the ability to sum up the line is about to string his lyre bone passing. Whenever a people will be about to string his lyre bone passing, whenever a people will be assumed by the coming generation of State poets, put the work of our value, is the ability to sum up the line is about to string his lyre bone passing. Whenever a people will be assumed by the coming generation of State poets, put the work of our value, is the ability to sum up the line is about to string his lyre been passing. Whenever a people will be assumed by the coming and criticism and comment and co

New Winter Ideas

er. The surgeon kept on working in his shirt sleeves—a splendid target for fire and with no distinguishing mark to inform the enemy that he was a Hed Cross worker. A German officer shot him, and he died. The German was captured and court-martialed on the charge of firing on the Red Cross-but exemerated. Instances of brav-ery might be multiplied. The army surgeon regards it all as part of the game. It is up to him to fend for the enlisted man, in camp, in battle, ft-or the battle. If the builet finds its billet under a Jacket with the red cross on the sleeves why, it's only the just duty of the day's work.

Funeral Flowers A little berrer arranged, a little more artistic. When you want something nice, telephone VAN LINDLEY CO., Florista



For Catalogue and Illustru

Folders, Address REV. GEO. W. LAY

RECTOR.