

Dr. J. M. Forster, superintendent, states that returned soldiers are well treated. We have implicit confidence in Dr. Forster and know that this is what he would desire. But some one may have blundered and he not know it. It must be shown that there is no one in the employ of the Asylum authorities with Teutonic sympathies to care for our mentally deranged soldiers. Should any one be found who could be cruel to a returned soldier, who through the horrors of war has for the time being lost his mental balance, it would send a chill down the back of the most callous.

Hon. W. D. McPherson, Provincial Secretary, has stated that the matter will be investigated without delay. The public may rest assured that this will be done.

MEDICAL SCIENCE IN THE WAR.

Sir Alfred Keogh, Surgeon-General of the British army, stated recently that during this war the utmost attention had been paid to the feeding and health of the soldiers. Among other things, he said:

"The layman usually thinks only of the killing efficiency of an army, not realizing that to be able to kill the enemy an army's health must be right up to scratch all the time.

"The first essential for an efficient army is that it be well fed. A well-fed army is an army in which disease prevention has its greatest chance of success. We can't protect health which is undermined by inadequate feeding. The next essential to an efficient army is the immediate investigation of epidemics. Both of these problems have been solved by us.

"The British army is well fed and is free of epidemics. Since the outbreak of war we have had but three epidemics in the British forces, and in each case these have been stamped out almost instantly. We did this by concentrating our best medical effort at the source.

"We learned our lessons in sanitation from the South African war. We first tried enteric inoculation in the Boer war and have perfected it since, with the result that this disease has been practically stamped out. In our whole army we now have but four or five cases of enteric fever in one month."

He also spoke of the close and friendly relationships that existed between the Medical Service of the British army and the medical profession of the United States. Sir Alfred went on to say that some of the leading army doctors of the United States had and were still studying the method of the British army medical services, both at the front and in the hospitals.