

the tower of the old church, of 1794, observations of the enemy had been made a hundred years ago. From there they relayed their messages to the Four Mile Creek and so on to St. Catharines, but it is rumored that it took longer to send them than for the soldiers to march.

Chief among the institutions looking after the welfare of the men was the Stationary Hospital in command of Major Richardson, which occupied most of the site of Fort George, and was supplied with patients from the daily sick parades of the different battalions, where the men who considered themselves too ill to work were divided into genuine cases and slackers—one unfeeling doctor putting into the latter class all the men who appeared on parade smoking. The historic spot was filled with rows of tents for patients, nursing sisters and doctors with in addition a dressing, a dispensary and an operating tent which was later replaced by a permanent operating room, opened by Lady Borden September 25th. The Army Medical Corps, which sent several drafts to the front during the summer, was camped quite separately at the north end of the fort. The hospital was supplied with flowers and fruit twice a week and provided with some necessary equipment by the Women's Institutes of the town and Queenston. The patients with the exception of the infectious cases, which were sent around by motor ambulance were moved to Toronto by a special train temporarily used as a hospital. This event is supposed to be unique in the annals of Canada.

Though well equipped for looking after cases of illness and accident, the work of prevention was considered as important and the restored Navy Hall, near which Governor Simcoe resided was fitted up for the Laboratory Unit and the Dental Corps. Captains Fitzgerald and Rime officers commanding. Here the soldiers for overseas service were sent on arrival in camp to receive the first of three instalments of typhoid serum, which were given at intervals of two or three days. The inoculation for typhoid fever has been very successful in combating this scourge of camp-life and was administered with the utmost despatch, three or four doctors busy at once, so that the men walked in at one door and out the other in a steady stream. A whole battalion could be finished off in less than two hours. Vaccination takes somewhat longer, but is complete in one treatment. The refractory men who wanted to write the Minister of Militia about this infringement of their personal liberty by compulsory inoculation were marched to the guard tent and brought down later to be treated at the bayonet point.

The Laboratory Unit was also concerned with the water supply and looked after the chlorination of the town water as well as the purification of that from the river which was done by an