

WAR DEVELOPS MANY FORMS OF NERVOUS DISEASE

Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons Recommended the Government to Make Generous Provision for Treatment of Soldiers Disabled in This Way.

At the meeting of the Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons, held in Toronto last week, the following resolution was carried amidst much enthusiasm: "Whereas it has become known to members of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario that many of our soldiers in Europe are now suffering in special ways from various forms of nervous and mental trouble, due to the terrible shock of war. Whereas these various forms of nervous and mental diseases require special treatment, and that efforts are being put forth by those in authority to give this special treatment so far as the circumstances and conditions of war permit. Nevertheless, these circumstances and conditions are such as to render adequate treatment impossible, and in consequence many of our brave young men are not receiving the care and chance for life and health which properly specialized and experienced medical treatment and nursing might give them;

Therefore, be it resolved that this Council respectfully and urgently request the Government of this Province to at once equip and expedition of experienced and specially trained physicians and nurses from its public institutions and other specially qualified for such work, and dispatch them without delay with proper and full equipment to minister to those afflicted and restore them to convalescence and health; or, where this is impossible or likely to be unduly protracted, request the War Office to send them home to Canada, when suitable accommodation such as that available at Whitby be prepared for their reception, and that this special treatment and nursing be there continued so long as may be required under the favorable conditions that such location, surroundings, and accommodation afford; and that a copy of this resolution be sent to Hon. W. H. Hearst, Premier of Ontario."

It is earnestly to be hoped that the Government will give serious attention to the strongly recommended of the Medical Council. The Council has touched upon a subject that has not received proper attention. This war differs from any incident of its character in the history of mankind. The huge mass of men engaged in the war arena, the power and strength of projectiles, the trench warfare, the aeroplane, the poisonous gases, the searchlights, all these are entirely out of proportion to any other war. It is the first time gases have been used. It marks the entrance of the searchlight on the field of battle, and it introduces the submarine and the aerial method of warfare.

As a result of all these the soldier is subjected to danger, both persistent and continuous. There is no relaxation, no relief. By land and sea, day and night, from shells and mines and danger is ever present, and ever threatening. Thus it is that in this war we have a new type of ailment or of disability, or, if not altogether new, they are in number and variety far and away beyond anything heretofore recorded in the annals of war. The character of these diseases is nervous and mental. We find loss of sight, hearing and speech without any apparent reason therefor. We find various forms of paralysis of arms, limbs, or parts of the body, in large or small areas. There is loss of function of various organs, as may be distressing and often quite obscure. Standing out prominently we find many forms of mental disease, loss of memory, excitement, depression. Among such vast armies as are engaged in this war we might well look for many cases of nervous and mental affections. But the strain and horrors to which the soldier is exposed by day and night have resulted in an increase in insanity beyond anything yet recorded. Now provision should be made to meet this lamentable incident of modern warfare. To meet it properly we must provide physicians and nurses who are trained in nervous and mental work, and we must place at their disposal hospitals and equipment necessary for the proper nursing and treatment of these various diseases. It is proposed by this resolution that the Government of Ontario select from the Hospitals of the Insane of this Province an hospital unit of physicians and nurses who would proceed at once to the front to take charge of this work. The wisdom of this proposition is of no debate. The physicians and nurses so selected would know what to do and how to do it. The afflicted we have mentioned would receive immediately the scientific treatment necessary for their disease; no time would be wasted; no mistakes made.

In addition, the resolution suggests that, if the illness threatens to be prolonged, then these cases should, as far as possible, be sent home under scientific observation, and that the hospital at Whitby be set aside for their further treatment or for their convalescence. No one will gainsay the humanity and wisdom of this course. Whitby is an ideal institution for such a purpose. Its location, on the beautiful shore of Lake Ontario, is most charming and attractive. It has ground sufficient to afford recreation and employment so necessary in the treatment of nervous and mental affections. In architectural design and finish it is the last word; in hospital life there is not on this continent, may we affirm, there is not in

the world today an institution that in design and finish can measure up with this last contribution of Ontario to the world of science. What nobler conception of duty can there be than that we should dedicate this institution in all its virgin life and beauty to the service of those who go down on the field of battle, gloriously upholding the ideals of our life and our civilization, and whose sacrifices and devotion merit in return from us the best gifts we can bestow on these Canadian heroes.

There is another and a valuable feature of the situation that should not be lost to view. So far as we are able to judge, many of the ailments, both nervous and mental, caused by the war, and from which our soldiers are suffering, are not recorded in medical science. Ontario should see to it that she is no laggard in the scientific world and she should have in the war arena men whose time has been devoted to this work and whose experience would be invaluable both in the scientific and in the clinical aspect of this new field of medicine.

The welfare of our soldiers demand this step should be taken. Our position in the world of science, and our schools and colleges call us to step forth to take our place. The future welfare of the race depends in a large measure on our knowledge of these facts that determine the health and well-being of our people. In this moment we should do our part and do it well.

Throughout the Province the suggestions of the Medical Council have been received with universal acclaim. In following the course outlined the Government would receive in full the support of the people of this Province.

Rev. H. B. Kenny's Good Work Appreciated

"The preaching of the greatest ethics in the world is the preaching of the gospel of Jesus Christ" said Rev. H. B. Kenny Sunday morning. Very large congregations were present at each service in the Methodist church last Sunday, it being the closing day of his four year pastorate. His morning theme was from the words "Finally, my brethren, be strong in the Lord and in the power of His might" and his parting message to his people was a real heart-to-heart talk from pulpit to pew. He referred to the thinning of the ranks and to some of the splendid men and women, who have passed to the great beyond, and commended the various societies of the church for the splendid work and hearty support given to him throughout his term here and for their loyalty to the cause of God. At the afternoon service the superintendent, Mr. Wm. Trevin, made very kindly reference to Pastor Kenny's interest and help in the Sabbath School to which the pastor made most suitably reply. In the evening the pastor spoke from the words "I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ" and presented the fact, as he has always done throughout his ministry in this church, in a clear straight-forward manner. He gave cheering words of thanks to all the officers of the church, choir, and the various societies and wished for his successor, Rev. W. G. Clarke, B.A., the same kindly interest and help that he had given. The choir sang several fine anthems and just before the close Dr. W. E. Tilley, recording steward, asked permission to make an announcement and called for the official representatives to go forward. They surrounded the sacred desk and Rev. E. A. Tonkin read an appreciative address. Pastor Kenny briefly and suitably thanked the congregation for the kindly words presented in their behalf through the representatives. Rev. Mr. Kenny carries with him the good wishes of not only his own congregation but of the citizens generally. His services as president of the hospital board were fittingly acknowledged at the last meeting when his resignation was presented and accepted. All join in wishing him success in his new field of labor at Cobourg.

A Serious Accident

Master Clifford Collier, son of Mr. and Mrs. Horace Collier, Queen St., was seriously injured by falling through a trap door while playing on the upper floor of the drive shed at their home a few days ago. The little lad fell about nine feet, striking on his head on the concrete floor below. His escape from death was miraculous, as Dr. Currie who is in attendance, says the skull was fractured. The little lad is now able to be about the house, with every indication of a speedy recovery.—Picton Times.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Abraham of Montreal left for home yesterday afternoon spending a couple of days in the city the guests of Mr. Abraham's mother and other friends.

SUMMER SCHOOL AT ALBERT COLLEGE

Rev. H. B. Kenny, President of Bay of Quinte Conference Addresses a Mass Meeting in Chapel Tonight at 7.45 p.m.—Public Invited—Collection.

(From Friday's Daily)

Wednesday morning the school was divided into small groups at seven o'clock for morning watch. A Song Service in the Chapel preceded the class for Bible Study by Prof. McLaughlin. He showed that Israel had always considered she had a mission to humanity, and some thought that service was to give the story of their national life and God's care throughout the ages, and by this story lead other nations to believe in their God, thereby rendering a great service to humanity, and that Canada should render a service to humanity by building up a new society in Canada, free from the evils of the older lands, profiting by their mistakes making a pure nation of high ideals, so that the families of the earth shall be blessed in future generations.

Following the Mission Study classes a splendid address on "Scientific Temperance" was given by Rev. W. J. Smith B.A. He considered it in the moral, economical and physical standpoints, and impressed the fact that the church must hit the liquor traffic in every way possible, at all times and in all places.

From 11.15 to 12, the school divided into four classes to continue the Teachers' Training Studies.

Wednesday afternoon the Summer School were very pleased to give a hearty welcome to Dr. F. C. Stephenson, so well known to the young people of Methodism, and also to Dr. Beech, Chancellor of Union University, West China. The delegates felt highly honored to receive these visits and at 3 p.m. all gathered in the chapel when Dr. Beech very kindly considered any questions that were asked concerning the work in China and of the University in particular.

Because of his wide experience and broad outlook, he is an authority on the subject and his replies to all inquiries were most satisfactory and comprehensive. In the evening he addressed a mass meeting when he spoke of Christ's great mission to the world—to bring the nations together in the great religion of brotherhood. He referred to the great possibilities of China, and the various periods through which the missionaries have to pass on their arrival and in the first stages of their work—periods of approach, preparation, conquest.

In each mission station a staff of four workers at least is placed—preacher, teacher, doctor, postmaster. The University is the school of preparation for these leaders—the actual building plant occupied 125 acres, has a staff of 20 men having the same great aim—building up the Kingdom of Christ in this great land of promise.

Dr. Stephenson paid a sincere tribute to the splendid achievements of Dr. Beech, and appealed to the delegates to make the most of the privileges of the school, that the knowledge and inspiration received may result in a forward movement in the home church on their return—God cannot get more out of us than we have got in us.

It was moved by Rev. W. J. Smith, seconded by Rev. H. W. Foley and Dr. Baker, and heartily endorsed by the audience that the appreciation of the school be extended to Dr. Beech for the excellent service he had rendered, and that enthusiasm he had aroused in the hearts of all present. In his reply Dr. Beech said it was no small satisfaction to know that what he had accomplished in league with his Master, had now approval. In orders that those on the foreign field may accomplish the most for the Kingdom it is necessary that the forces behind him are an inspiration rather than a hindrance as a result of indifference. President Higge presided.

(From Saturday's Daily)

During his lecture on Bible Study, Prof. McLaughlin, when discussing the trails of the Israelites and their faith in God, wondered if Canadians would, for fifty years retain faith in God if visited with defeat in battle, bondage and even slavery to a strong military power.

Rev. W. J. Smith B.A., chose as his subject "The Conservation of Child Life," and from his wide experience and knowledge of social conditions presented his subject so forcefully that the interest and sympathy of everyone was enlisted in his work for better Canada. One striking fact was that during the last 75 years the population of the world has increased more than in 1000 years previous. This explains many of the social problems of today. Children of the slum districts, with some other reasons for their poverty and the results morally, mentally and physically were discussed and how to fight to eliminate these conditions of the helpless little children caught in the terrible web of environment and poverty.

At 7 p.m. the young people assembled on the lawn when Dr. Baker, Principal of the college, talked for several minutes on the possibility and necessity of a firm conviction in the life of every Christian, of the saving regenerating power of Christ. These knoll talks afford opportunity for heart searching and are a splendid preparation for the evening service of praise and inspiration. Mr. Claude Ives conducted a song service in which all joined heartily. After a few opening remarks by the chairman, Rev. S. T. Tucker, Rev. H. B. Kenny, Cobourg, gave an excellent address on "Religion and Jesus." He said the kind of religion Jesus lived was for the most part of an objective nature. Perfect obedience was the law of Jesus' life and this obedience which he lived and enjoined was the result of a heavenly vision. Jesus saw clearly because he trusted God fully—His life of prayer was a natural outcome of His perfect trust, and only as we follow in His footsteps in this regard shall we prevail mightily in prayer. Religion is a conscious fellowship of the spirit with the Unseen. The Kingdom of Heaven is God's complete dominion, when God's will is acknowledged as supreme, and He is loved and served. If the church of God would live for the Kingdom as well as pray for it, it would soon be ushered in.

Rev. E. W. Morgan, on furlough from China, is one of the honored guests of the school, and by his teaching and presence at the college, is a source of great inspiration. He based his talk on those significant words, "Come over and help us," and pictured most vividly the needs of the people, the ignorance and disease from which all, particularly the children suffer, and from which they have no defence. Their spiritual destitution is even worse than the physical, they have no idea of God, no realization of sacredness of life. People of China are struggling hard, but there is no hand to help. The door is open, and the call "Come." The leaders are awakening to the advantages of Western education and methods.

Nonconformist's Warning

One of the most remarkable articles on the war appears in last week's issue of the British Weekly, from the pen of Sir William Robertson Nicoll. Sir William, a leader of the Nonconformists, one of the ablest, coolest, and shrewdest of writers, has exceptional means of knowing what he is writing of.

He deals with the probable effect of the Russian reverses, the danger of the British shortage of munitions, and the position of Mr. Lloyd George. He hints that the new Minister of Munitions will insist on a perfectly free hand or will otherwise resign. He states that it is not only possible but also probable that the Coalition Government will seek a national mandate in a general election. Sir William wrote:

"We may say with certainty that the next three months of the war will be extremely critical for the Allies. Journalists are now free to indicate the possibilities of the situation. Mr. Lloyd George has enabled them to write about munitions without being intimidated by Press Censors. It is not permissible to state half of what is known, but it is permissible to state what is necessary."

The reverses of the Russians seem likely to set a million of the very best German troops free to act on the offensive in the west. This is the cardinal fact.

These forces will be turned against the French and against the congested area now occupied by British troops. They will be powerfully supported by munitions of every kind. No moral barrier will prevent the most cruel and reckless employment of every weapon. It is very likely that we shall have to meet almost daily raids. Burning liquids will be freely used. The Germans put much faith in gas, and they will apply it on the great scale. They are almost certain to attempt an invasion. In short, whatever may be imagined about the ferocity of their attack will in all probability come true.

All these things will happen while we are yet lamentably short of munitions.—London Daily Mail.

Clergymen as Spies

In a recent letter to his parents, Lieut. Charles Thompson tells of three suspected German spies in the guise of clergymen who were taken out of one of the regiments. They passed his test before fixed bayonets. He had not learned what was done with them. A horse show to be held by the division was causing considerable interest. Prizes were to be given in all classes and also for grooms. The lowest prize is \$55. He also tells of two old shepherds who graze their flock of 1200 sheep in that vicinity. The shepherds told him that the landlord who owned the land on which the camp is located owned 1600 acres there. "But I would rather have our back yard than have to live here," is Charlie's comment.—Picton Times.

BLED TO DEATH ON ROADSIDE

Tragic End of Paul DeShane of Belleville Who Was Stricken With Hemorrhage

Paul DeShane, a well known resident of Belleville, died rather suddenly on Thursday evening, one mile on this side of Stirling, Mr. DeShane was driving from this city on his way to Cordova when he was suddenly stricken with a hemorrhage of the lungs. He was removed from his car, raised to the roadside and an attempt was made to revive him. He died before the ambulance arrived. He was 65 years of age. Besides his widow he leaves a large family. The remains were brought to Belleville last night and taken to his former home on Willis street.

The funeral will be held this afternoon at Belleville cemetery.

Arrested for Taking Horse

A week ago last Saturday a man named Harry Ruess, who is employed by Mr. Chas. Roberts, Plainville, was accused of taking a horse and rig from the Balmoral Hotel, the property of Mr. Albert Dodge, Hamilton Tp., and also of purloining a raincoat from Mr. W. H. Johnston, Grafton, and a hat belonging to Mr. Cyrus Field. Thus equipped he started forth presumably for the place where he was employed. Chief Ruess was told of the theft of the horse, rig, etc., and started out to investigate. He found the horse and rig at Mr. McBride's, Goreland while the coat had been left at Mr. Chas. Roberts, Plainville. It is stated that the horse was driven until it dropped on the road. The man was taken into custody by Chief Ruess and came up before Judge Ward on Tuesday. A large number of witnesses were called.

Mr. Cyrus Field was called to identify the hat, and Mr. Johnston to identify the coat. Mr. McCurdy of the Balmoral Hotel gave evidence as to his condition, and also Edward Angove, who saw the prisoner with a coat on his arm. Capt. McCullough, Chief Ruess and Albert Dodge, the owner of the horse, were also called. It is presumed that the man was under the influence of liquor when he took the rig and other things.

However, he was allowed to go on condition that he took the pledge for one year. We understand that he has returned to his place of employment. On the same day he also came before Magistrate Davidson on a charge of cruelty to animals.—Cobourg World.

LIEUT. WALLACE SAW MANY RELIGS

While Entertained at Brasserie—Great Accounts of Captains O'Flynn and Ponton

Mrs. Robert Wallace, 132 South John street, recently received a letter from her son Lieut. E. D. Wallace, late of the 2nd Battalion, C.E.F., now adjutant of the 1st Canadian Automobile Machine Gun Brigade. The letter was written on the roadside at Brasserie about three miles from Southampton about three hours previous to their departure for France.

He stated that the officers of the Brigade had been entertained in good old English style in a beautiful English home and it happened in a most unique way.

The Brigade had travelled 150 miles during the day and the officers commanding decided to bivouac at Brasserie for the night, and Lieut. Wallace, and several other officers, went to a house nearby and asked for permission to wash themselves, and they found out that it was the home of a Mr. A. Ayresworth, who is a great grandchild of the Wolfe, and of course when he found out the boys were Canadians there was nothing too good for them. He showed them several interesting relics: one of them being part of the red ash worn by General Wolfe, another was General Wolfe's mother's will in which she left off a girl with a shilling because she pricked her when she was knitting and put a spot of blood on the Bible. These relics, Lieut. Wallace writes, are the most interesting he has seen in England.

He states that he has heard great things about Captains O'Flynn and Ponton. He says "one night Dick saved the whole situation by moving without orders, and Eddie O'Flynn had another close shave."

LAID TO REST

The funeral of the late Gilbert F. Wrightmeyer took place on Friday morning from the residence of his son, Mr. A. Wrightmeyer, Octavia St. Geo. Perry conducted service, assisted by the Rev. J. N. Clarry, Holloway Street Methodist Church. The remains were then taken to Deseronto cemetery and laid to rest. Deceased were Messrs. McBride, Borden, Diamond, Tuite, Earle, and Dyon.

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FARM SALE. In order to close an Estate there will be offered for Sale by Public Auction on Tuesday the 31st day of August, 1915, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House in the City of Belleville, the desirable Farm Property known as the Isalah McKim Farm, and being Lot No. 19 in the 8th Concession of the Township of Tharlow, containing 200 acres more or less. Upon said property is a good brick house; two large barns; drive house, and other out buildings; a good block of 30 acres of wood land is upon this farm, in which is a considerable quantity of valuable hemlock and pine timber. This farm is situated in a part of the country about 2 1/2 miles north-west of Plainfield; School house close by; convenient to Church and Cheese Factory.

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