

The deaths from contagious diseases were as follows:

	Feb., 1918.	Feb., 1917.	Jan. 1918
Smallpox	0	0	0
Scarlet fever	4	1	2
Diphtheria	12	2	8
Measles	1	0	3
Whooping Cough	1	0	0
Typhoid fever	2	2	2
Tuberculosis	30	36	24
Infantile paralysis	0	0	0
Cerebro-spinal meningitis	3	3	0

MAJOR ROBERTSON RETURNS

Major Bruce Robertson, whose return to Canada to resume his work as a member of the Medical Faculty, was requested by the University of Toronto, through the President, Sir Robert Falconer, has been serving in France with No. 2 Can. C. C. S. since September, 1915. During his long period of service in Flanders, Major Robertson not only acted as surgical specialist in charge of that department at the casualty clearing station, but showed that life-saving results could be obtained in connection with the transfusion of blood, and led to this important factor in war surgery being introduced into the British army. Two articles by Major Robertson on the transfusion of blood in connection with military surgery appeared in the British Medical Journal in the summer of 1916 and the autumn of 1917, and while in England, on his way back to Canada, he prepared a report on the subject for the Surgical Congress of the allies, to be held in Paris. Major Robertson also introduced a bed for use in abdominal cases that has been adopted by the Red Cross, and the Army Medical Corps, in caring for soldiers suffering from wounds of this nature.

A graduate in Arts of University College before completing his medical course, Major Robertson was prominent as a student in social and athletic activities, being a member of the Thirteen Club and also of the Senior Arts Rugby team. Prior to going overseas he was assistant in clinical surgery at the University and on the staff of the Hospital for Sick Children. He enlisted as a lieutenant with the C.A.M.C. on August 5, 1914, went overseas as captain early in 1915, and received his promotion to major in France last April.