

The Medical Committee recommends that hospitals of 1,000 beds be established in Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Each of these should furnish some accommodation for offices. It is recommended that some medical officers with experience at the front be detailed to do duty in these hospitals. It is also recommended that there be appointed a director of the Canadian medical service, with several deputy directors. The report also points out that many soldiers are arriving from Canada that should not have been enlisted. Voluntary hospitals are condemned as being inefficient and too costly. There are 57 voluntary aid hospitals in the Shorncliffe district that are unsatisfactory. Fault is also found with the custom of detailing C.A.M.C. officers to do duty in British hospitals. The board also condemns the installation of an expensive plant at Ramsgate. The hospital for the treatment of rheumatism at Buxton is also a mistake, as most of the rheumatic cases will not return to service and should be sent home.

The board finds further unsatisfactory work in the handling of certain special diseases, in the classification of casualties, and in the lack of proper organization of the C.A.M.C. training school in England. They find that the question of pensions has been neglected by the Medical Service, and that there has been a serious lack of co-ordination in the Medical Service between Canada, England and the front. One of the criticisms has to do with the policy of the Medical Department in its opposition to the use of experienced medical and surgical consulting specialists from Canada who had offered their services.

Col. Bruce makes the statement that both in France and in England, Canadian soldiers have been asking and begging to be taken to Canadian hospitals, and that no effective steps have been taken to bring this about, while Canadian medical officers, who have gone to England at the sacrifice of their practises in order to care for Canadian soldiers, rarely have the opportunity of treating a Canadian patient. It is to facilitate a remedy of this situation that the concentration of Canadian hospitals is suggested. With such concentration it would be possible to secure the service of consulting experts in the various departments, and thus insure the best possible treatment of the men.

It is further mentioned that the soldiers do better when placed in hospitals among their comrades, and under the care of Canadian doctors and nurses. When this has not been the case there has been a good deal of ill-feeling and complaint.

EDITH LOUISE CAVELL.

A little more than a year ago the whole world was shocked by the brutal murder of this rare and gifted woman. If all Germany had