

to know the real conditions in Orpington Hospital in England, and he states that it was 'a fine place for Cabinet Ministers to place their relatives so that they might win the war from a safe distance.'

"Orpington Hospital, which cost about half a million dollars, was contributed by the people of the Province of Ontario, and they had a right to expect that it would be put to the best use for the soldiers who went overseas. Instead of carrying out its obligations to the soldiers and to the Province the Government seems to have used it as a dumping-ground for those who had a "pull." Dr. Arthur states that in several cases nurses who had never taken a course of training were placed in responsible positions in Orpington Hospital because they were near relatives of Cabinet Ministers. He also stated that one of the Ministers wanted to make a position for his sister-in-law, and as she had never been a nurse he had her appointed private secretary to the matron of the hospital.

"The people of Ontario did not contribute this hospital for the use of relatives and friends of Ministers, either Federal or Provincial, and will resent any neglect of injured and sick soldiers by incompetent nurses forced on the institution by patronage and nepotism."

A report such as the foregoing should not be allowed to rest. There should be a prompt and thorough investigation by an independent and competent committee; and the finding of the same should be given to the public with the least possible delay. A state of suspicion or doubt should be removed with all speed.

DR. NASMITH'S WORK AND WORTH.

In the resignation of Dr. George G. Nasmith Toronto loses a civic servant of high professional standing, lovable personal qualities, and splendid public spirit. When a Provincial official he was a pioneer in the application of chlorine to water as a purifying agent. Later, as head of Toronto's civic laboratories, he carried that branch of the Health Department through the difficult organization stages and put it upon a basis of efficient service. Overseas he was of incalculable service to the Canadian and allied forces. It is no secret that he had much to do with the removal from Salisbury Plains. His presence at St. Julien, his quick recognition of chlorine gas, and the preventive methods which he devised for dealing with that menace are matters of history. His work as a sanitarian was recognized not only in the Canadian forces, but throughout the British and French armies, and his jurisdiction included British as well as Canadian troops. Since his return he has published two excellent war books; for all his technical knowledge he has the faculty of writing for the public in simple, understandable, vigorous English.