

But a great many people at the City Hall will prefer to remember him for his warm human personality and his unpretentious friendliness, rather than for his scientific and literary achievements. Toronto has a fine lot of officials. She is losing one of the finest in Dr. George G. Nasmith.

How many lives Dr. Nasmith saved by his sanitary work in the army no one can tell. It was true in this war as it was in Homer's time, that the healing of wounds and the prevention of sickness was more than armies to the nations weal. Dr. Nasmith's work at the Front was of the sort that counts, and he won for himself true recognition.

MEDICAL SCIENCE IN THE WAR.

At the dinner given at the King Edward Hotel recently by the Fellows of the Academy of Medicine in honor of those Fellows who had served in the Army. A very interesting statement was made by Major-General Fotheringham setting forth what the medical profession had accomplished. Among other things he said:

"The admissions to Canadian Military hospitals had been 750,000, or more than the total populations of Toronto and Ottawa. The death rate had been only 2.59 per cent. Exclusive of the South African war, he said, in all previous wars out of every 100 men who died, 80 had died from disease and 20 from wounds. In the European war just ended, the records of the Canadian Medical Corps showed that out of every 100 deaths, five only had died from disease and 95 from wounds. This remarkable record, he attributed mainly to two reasons, firstly, preventive inoculation, including the co-operation in this which had been given the medical officers by all officers commanding units, and secondly, to the internal combustion engine, which had made possible the rapid transit of supplies and of wounded and sick men.

"He stated that the work of the Canadian Army Medical Corps had been such that it does not need to apologize to any country, and so ably has it been conducted since the cessation of hostilities that he predicted the conclusion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force Hospital work before the end of the year."

Sir Robert Falconer, Col. J. A. Roberts, Col. W. McKeown, Col. C. L. Starr, Col. H. A. Bruce, and Col. Bickford also emphasized the splendid record of the Canadian Medical services in the army; and as Sir Robert Falconer said—"This service was fully appreciated by the people."