

Hospitals Commission, and really be regarded as a civilian. The logical conclusion of such a position would be to remove from the returned soldier his uniform and relegate him at once to civil life and have him treated in any civil hospital and under the discipline of a civil hospital. Nothing could be more apparent than that such a method would never do. The returned soldier would just have to accept what care he got and where he could get it. As it is quite clear this would not work, and as the soldier must be kept under Government control until restored to health, then it is an unanswerable conclusion that he must be kept under one control.

There is another duty, and a most important one, that the country must discharge for the returned soldier. This is to see that he is properly trained for some occupation. If he has lost an arm or a leg, or his sight, or been reduced in bodily vigor, some occupation may have to be found for him different from that which he was engaged in when he entered the army. Here is one of the chief duties of the Hospitals Commission. But just here let us say that the sort of training and its amount should be under the surgeon-general, or it may prove a menace to the professional care the soldier is receiving.

THE MEDICAL COUNCIL OF ONTARIO.

The work of the Council this year was important in some respects. A few things done deserve notice.

One was the adoption of a resolution submitted by Sir James Grant, and seconded by Dr. T. S. Farncombe, as follows: "Resolved, that the members of the Medical Council of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario desire to place on record our appreciation of the temperance legislation of Hon. Sir William Hearst and the Government of Ontario, which in our humble opinion will materially advance the best interests of Ontario, the premier Province of Canada, and it will afford us pleasure to note a like act of temperance movement on the part of the entire Dominion."

Another important topic was the discussion on patent medicines containing a high percentage of alcohol. On motion of Dr. Brodie, the Council passed a resolution condemning the sale of medicines of this sort, and also decided to communicate with the Federal Government upon the matter. Proprietary medicines should be limited to a standard of two and one-half per cent. alcohol.

A motion asking that legislation be secured to prevent unqualified men from doing radiographic work was proposed by Dr. Kellam, and carried.