

great beyond our expectations. The fact that they accomplished such wonderful work is a great compliment to them, both as medical students, and as men possessed of the highest patriotic feeling. Another aspect of the situation, however, develops now that the war is over, and that is the establishment of these men in civil life. Many of them have been seriously handicapped by the services in which they were engaged overseas. Dozens, even hundreds, of them, have been kept in clerical positions, in which the professional side of their life was only distinguishable by their title. Others, who did active medical work, were confined to highly specialized branches, and had no intercourse with other departments. The war was paramount, and the individual and his future were of little concern. For men whose medical outlook had been stabilized by several years' practice, the war meant a comparatively slight loss, as compared with that experienced by men fresh from the universities.

There are two parties which are principally concerned in the absorption of these younger men into civil practice, firstly, the public, and secondly, the men themselves. The public are to be served by returned men, who are out of touch with advances in medicine made during their absence. As to the men, many of them have been away from civil life for five years, and, during that time, have never encountered such branches of medicine as diseases of children, diseases of women, and contagious diseases. It is very difficult for them to begin practice, backed as they are by two or more years of chaotic existence in the army, and out of touch with hospital work and reading. Like all other returned men, it is extremely difficult for them to settle down immediately to civil life. In order to attempt to cope with this situation, a resolution was introduced at the last meeting of the Medical Council, which requested the Government to give material aid to three classes of medical men, namely, those direct from college, those beginning practice, and those who had not practised for more than a year. Up to the present the Government has not had time to receive the deputation from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, who are authorized to present the resolution, but a committee is now sitting in Ottawa to hear evidence in regard to re-establishment. I shall appreciate very much the assistance of the Academy if they can see their way clear to endorse the resolution which I herewith present.

THE ONTARIO TEMPERANCE ACT.

While you were away the Government of this Province passed a war measure in the form of the Ontario Temperance Act. The Act was to hold until one year after the cessation of hostilities, so that now the time has come when the question of its permanency is to be decided. In com-