

object is a worthy one, and should receive the loyal support of every practitioner throughout the Province of Ontario.

Towards meeting the growing expenses of the Association, a notice of motion was given to change the fee from \$2 to \$5. This too should meet with unanimous support. If the Ontario Medical Association is to attain to any position it must have a permanent office and a permanent secretary; and this means a need for money. There is no use blinking this issue.

Addressing the doctors at luncheon at the King Edward Hotel on 29th May, the Provincial Secretary, Hon. W. D. McPherson complimented them on the patriotic spirit of the profession, at least 3,500 Canadian doctors having served in connection with the army, he said. He also congratulated them on the splendid showing of medicine in the war in reducing the ravages of disease.

Referring to proposed medical legislation, the Minister declared that when dealt with it would be handled to the satisfaction of not only the doctors, but the general public as well. He gave assurance that the Government "will see that those who take up the art of healing are adequately trained." Much progress has been made in the organization of the Provincial Board of Health, he stated. The speaker also referred to the Provincial Hospitals as the various Hospitals for the Insane are now known. For a total population of about two and a half million people the province has 7,885 patients under treatment in these hospitals, he said.

The Venereal Diseases Act fills a long-felt want, he thought, adding also that legislation of this nature is still in its inceptive stages. "I bespeak the co-operation of the members of your profession in order that we may reduce as far as possible this fester spot in our national life," he remarked.

At the Luncheon on 30th May, Col. G. H. Williams, of the Canadian Chaplain Service advocated a number of very radical and far-reaching changes in our laws. He urged that all persons should be compelled to furnish a certificate of health and fitness prior to marriage. He thought also that all persons should be compelled to undergo periodical examinations to ascertain their condition of health. He also contended that immigrants coming to this country should be tested carefully on the grounds of physical fitness, education, character, and financial status. None but the best should be admitted. He claimed that every person who is physically fit should be compelled to enter the state of matrimony. He paid a high tribute to the medical profession, and especially to its devotion in the recent great war.

These views may find a place on the statute books of the province and country in time, but they are certainly too advanced for the present.