

accomplish what the advertisements claim for it; if it contains any drug that might be injurious to health, or of a habit-forming nature.

(5) *Venereal Diseases*.—Then with regard to “the prevalence of venereal diseases,” the Ontario Legislature has already dealt in a very effective way with this subject. The carrying out of the details of the Act and the formulating of regulations have been handed over to a very competent body, namely, the Provincial Board of Health. Here, again, we feel that the duties that would fall to the lot of the director can be better looked after by the board just named.

(6) *Medical Education*.—Another duty that is proposed for the medical director to take under his custody is “premedical and medical education, the preliminary and final examinations both of the universities and the colleges and their conduct.” This means the director must, in addition to his many other qualities, possess the widest possible knowledge of medical education, the construction of curricula, the allotment of the time to each subject, the methods of teaching, the conduction of examinations, and the collegiate training leading up to the medical course proper. This is work for the Medical Council, the universities, and the Minister of Education. It seems to be quite unnecessary to create a new office and then fill it with some one who could not likely possess the intimate knowledge of the bodies just mentioned.

(7) *Medical Councils*.—And the next duty that is proposed is that of trying to correlate “the Dominion Medical Council and its examinations in regard to licensing in each province, and the necessity for some rule of reciprocity between the provinces and outside the Dominion.” It must be noted here that the proper bodies to enter into such negotiations are the Dominion Medical and the various Provincial Medical Councils. They are the only bodies that should be entrusted with the making of regulations that should govern such important affairs. We are quite firmly of the opinion that it should not be left in the hands of any one person. If the medical director has no power to lay down rules and enforce them, then he becomes only an adviser, whose advice may or may not be accepted. If he has the power to lay down rules and enforce them, then he becomes, *ipso facto*, a medical dictator. We misjudge the medical profession very much if it would tolerate any such condition. The Medical Council, the universities, the hospitals, etc., would not consent to pass under a one-man rule.

(8) *Prosecutions*.—It is also suggested that his “consent should be required before prosecutions under the Medical Act are begun, and he should have the right independently to direct them where necessary.” Let us look fairly into this proposition. In the first place, the Medical Council is of the opinion that some member of the medical profession should be disciplined, or have his name removed from the register, but the