

entirely different from law practice, as the former cannot be arranged for in advance, whereas lawyers can control the dates and places of meeting clients, and the dates of hearing cases in Court by agreement with opposing counsel.

On the matter of turning over the surplus from examination fees to the Universities to aid in the education of medical students, the opinion is respectfully submitted that it would be well to leave the College of Physicians and Surgeons to dispose of its surplus as its Council may deem best. The medical profession of Ontario may safely be trusted to dispose of its own funds in such manner as will best promote its interests. If the recommendation of the Ontario Medical Association prevails there would be no undue surplus, as per last clause heretofore.

This position is in harmony with the view that each medical body should be granted its own autonomy, the independent management of its own affairs, and the right to dispose of its own income.

The Ontario Medical Association begs to suggest that statutory provision be made regulating the income of the Medical Council to legitimate requirements, as these may vary from time to time; and that this income be obtained from the licensing of practitioners.

IX. The Medical Director.

This topic is discussed on pages 64 and 65 of the Commissioner's report, and the appointment of such an officer is recommended on page 93, Section 13, of the conclusions.

It must be assumed that the learned Commissioner, with his extensive knowledge of precise language, has weighed carefully his choice of words, and has subjected his expressions and recommendations to the closest scrutiny of his legal acumen. It is incumbent, therefore, upon those who are interested in the medical affairs of this Province to give serious consideration to what is said regarding this new office and the duties that will be discharged by him who is called upon to fill it. These are in brief:—

(1) To give advice to the Government and direct attention to matters that may arise and that are now pressing;

(2) To consider the sphere of usefulness of military establishments, and the reconstitution of these into Provincial institutions;

(3) The consideration of the scope and application of physical therapy, and the development of this branch of healing in the hospitals or other institutions;

(4) Taking charge of advertising, venereal diseases, and other things;

(5) The consideration of pre-medical and medical education, and the preliminary and final examinations of the Universities and Colleges;

(6) Attention to the proper place of the Dominion Medical Council and its licensing in each Province, and the need for reciprocity between the Provinces;

(7) Supervising the Medical Council to the extent that this body could not take action against a practitioner without his consent, and further, he could independently order the Medical Council to take action.