

and the Royal Commission of the British Government. The contention, on pedagogic grounds, that medical education should be considered an educational rather than a medical question, thus separating teaching more widely from practice, the movement for the appointment of full time professors in the clinical departments and the far-reaching schemes of Germany to create centres of propaganda in our universities, have all been lively topics of interest. In the midst of this evolutionary unrest the outbreak of the war has added to the confusion, and the most sanguine would scarcely claim that a satisfactory conclusion has yet been reached. Thus far we appear to have adopted a compromise between the British and continental systems, incorporating the worst features of both and the advantages of neither. The clinical branches in our hospitals still suffer from the lack of laboratories, properly equipped and manned for the study of the problems of the wards. Those having the interests of clinical progress at heart, however, will confidently expect the fulfilment of the Government's promise that the inquiry will be an exhaustive one, that all interested will have an opportunity of expressing their views, and that the Commissioner's report based thereon will remove many defects in our present system of organization.

The position taken by the representatives of the Ontario Medical Association and other medical organizations, regarding the legislative recognition sought by osteopaths, chiropractors and other cults, upholding the principle of a uniform standard of education and examination for all who wish to practise medicine in the province, is well known, and calls for no special reference on this occasion.

Never in the course of history has there been such a demonstration of the national importance of a thoroughly trained medical profession as during the present war. The service which scientific medicine has rendered in protecting our soldiers against typhoid fever, dysentery, cholera and other scourges of armies, has saved tens of thousands of lives and trebled military efficiency.

Ask our wounded soldiers who have been made oblivious to suffering during operations under ether or chloroform, or whose pains have been eased by morphia, what they would think of "drugless treatment" at the front? Should our colleagues then, who under danger and privation are rendering such services, at great personal sacrifice, have their interests at home unnecessarily jeopardized by the granting of special privileges to the