

evidence of a good general education, and of a thorough scientific and professional training.

3. That it is inimical to the public welfare and unfair to the medical profession for the Government, the guardian of the people's rights and interests, and administrator of education in the Province, to grant incorporation to any body with power to establish quasi colleges of medicine or institutions to disseminate cults or pathies.

One cannot but pay tribute to the unfailing courtesy shown by the Commissioner and the care and thoroughness evinced by him in his efforts to acquaint himself with all the facts, data, and details which could have a bearing on the complicated problem which he has set himself to solve. As the Commissioner has not yet arranged for other (promised) interviews—evidently finding it not feasible to finish his report to the Government in time for the preparation of a bill to be submitted to the Legislature, no further action has been taken by the committee than the adoption of certain resolutions which are appended.

We propose when occasion offers to take up with the Commissioner the claims and contentions of the irregularities which they have formally presented before him. It is, of course, the desire and intention of the committee to utilize the great weight of influence which can be brought to bear by the various county and local societies of the Province in order to emphasize the validity, force, and justice of the views of the profession as to its own legitimate status and prerogatives, and to oppose all efforts and claims of "irregulars" which are not founded on the welfare and best interests of the public, whose weal is the chief aim of our life work.

Various resolutions adopted by County Medical Societies have already been received and will be presented at the next session of the Commission.

Resolution adopted by the Special Committee on Medical Legislation of the Ontario Medical Association:

That osteopathy, chiropractic and mano-therapy have signally failed to substantiate their claims to recognition and legislation, as distinctive systems of medicine, and therefore that the Government and Legislature would not be warranted in granting their followers special powers and prerogatives based on such assumption or in according them the status of legally qualified practitioners of medicine.

The medical profession of Ontario refuses to recognize the validity of the so-called "vested rights" urged by irregular practitioners by virtue of the lapse of time of their undisturbed operations in this Province, and disclaims any responsibility for an exemption incidental to faulty judicial decisions.