

pertaining to the practice of medicine which is recognized and belongs to the medical profession, not only in Canada and the United States, but the whole of the civilized world. We want every man and woman licensed to practice medicine in this province to possess what we consider a reasonable minimum amount of this knowledge which, great as it is at present, will probably become still greater, and we do not want our licentiates to go out tagged with names and bound by theories or systems which will prevent them from keeping up with the march of progress. If homeopaths are specially recognized, why not eclectics? If eclectics, why not osteopaths, naturopaths, physio-medicists, and all the rest of them? And here I come to what I consider the central point of my address, viz., the desirability of maintaining, so far as possible, the unity of medicine, and by that I mean to include, of course, surgery, obstetrics, hygiene, sanitation and allied subjects.

The whole problem of medical education and legislation appears to me to resolve itself around the question of whether or not it is possible and desirable to select a sufficient number of young men and to train them within a reasonable time and at a reasonable expense, that when they graduate the Medical Council can say to them: The whole field of medicine, surgery, obstetrics and allied subjects is open to you. Your limitations are to be set by yourselves, your patients, the criticism of your colleagues and the general community and the laws of the land pertaining to crime and malpractice. All therapeutic resources are yours. Exercise in all its forms, both active and passive; mechanical adjustment and the use of mechanical appliances; hydrotherapy, electrotherapy and aerotherapy; catnip tea and aconitine; soft sawder and hard steel; suggestion, persuasion and even damnation. All these and anything else the future may develop are yours, to be used in the way you think best for the good of your patients. It is needless to say that no one man can be equally efficient in the use of each and all of these agencies. I know of no decision, however, by any judge which limits the therapeutic field of any legally qualified practitioner, so long as the treatment adopted is suitable for the case and used with a reasonable amount of skill.

Such, gentlemen, as I understand it, is the license which we received and which is now being granted. Should this continue to be the nature of the license granted or should it be altered? There has recently been launched on this continent an international organization known as the "American College of Surgeons." As yet it has no legal status so far as the regulation of the practice