

to be known to some one and he takes upon himself to prepare it in quantity and advertise it as a cure for many ailments. The people buy it and the press is interested in the venture to the extent of the advertising money paid. When an attempt is made to regulate this sort of thing the press shout "hands off!"

In the growth of medical and surgical opinion, it becomes known that the employment of rubbing and various manipulations are helpful in the treatment of certain diseases. Seizing this thought certain persons go into the business of rubbing and call themselves "bone setters," "followers of Ling," "osteopaths," "chiropractors," etc. They go on doing this for a long time and then claim a right to keep on as they have now a "vested right." Some one with an eye to the "main chance" starts "a college" to teach this sort of thing, and thereafter the story of Hamermann is repeated.

Recent meetings of the osteopaths, chiropractors and optometrists show that these sub-groups of the healers of men are now beginning to feel their strength and are going to renew their efforts, or make new efforts for legislation that will give them a legal standing in the eyes of the community; or, in other words, put the "great seal" of approval on their methods of converting "a part" into "the whole." The thing that Euclid found long ago impossible these people have solved, and so we can have a "bone doctor," an "eye doctor," and a "nerve placing doctor" as sub-sections of the science of medicine without these people having learned that science.

It is necessary for the medical profession to be alert. These innovations mean much, both to the profession and the people. The medical men of Canada can no longer afford to sit with folded arms and "take what fate may send them."

In Britain there has been a storm over the terms of the "National Insurance Bill." Did the medical men of Britain ever stop to think that they are mainly to blame for the small compensation allowed them in the bill for attendance on the poor. For many years doctors had been bidding against each other for the practice of attending the members of societies. When evidence was taken by the government, these societies showed what doctors had been willing to receive, and this went a long way to fix the allowance.

There is a fable that long ago the frogs asked for a king. Their first two requests brought them kings they did not care for and the third request brought them one that devoured them. The doctors had been bidding against each other until they put themselves under the control of "King Society," and now that "king" threatens to devour them, and the next may be to nationalize the medical professional or make it a great civil service department.