

do anything that is infamous and disgraceful in a professional sense. When a man secures his license to practise it is nobody's business that he should call himself a homeopath, or an osteopath. The one thing that is essential is that if he is going to diagnose and treat disease on his own responsibility he must be fully qualified. Mere massage is no system of medicine. It is only a very minor department of therapeutics.

On this great principal of one common standard for all the medical profession should stand united. If it does not the electrotherapeutists in due course will come along and ask that they be recognized; and for good reason, as they practise a minor department of general therapeutics. So, too, the chiropractors will say "we rub and pull and twist parts into their proper places," and must be recognized. Then the optometrists will come on like Caesar's ghost to Brutus' tent, and say "we too wish to come in." Any body of men may select a name for their system and on the plea of "vested rights" demand recognition. To all this let the medical profession say "No!"

One action of the Council we condemn in the strongest terms. This journal vigorously opposed the fees taken by the members in past years. A year ago it was agreed that the remuneration should be \$10 for each half day. This year the Council voted that the fee should be \$100 for the session. The session only lasted four days. This means \$20 extra to each member, or a total of over \$600 for the session. This sort of thing must cease.

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#### SIR CHARLES TUPPER, M.D., G.C.M.G., C.P., P.C.

Dr. Sir Charles Tupper has passed his ninetieth birthday. He is the only living member of that group of men who sat around the same table in 1867 and framed the conditions that made Confederation a possibility. He was born in Amherst, Nova Scotia, in 1822. He studied medicine in Edinburgh and became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1843. In 1857 he became a member of the executive council of his own province and a little later provincial secretary.

He became Premier of Nova Scotia, and, while he held this office, he was a leading spirit in inducing his province to cast in its lot with the other provinces in the formation of the Dominion of Canada in 1867. He was soon after this made a member of the Dominion Privy Council and later a member of the Privy Council of the Empire.

He has filled the high offices of Minister of Inland Revenue, of Customs, of Public Works, of Railways, and of High Commissioner in London. He was created a knight in 1879, and a baronet in 1888. In 1896, he became Prime Minister of Canada, an office which he held only for a short time.