

"The Ontario Medical Association approves of the foregoing definition of the 'Practice of Medicine', but would respectfully beg leave to suggest that the word 'habitually' be omitted from the last paragraph, as it would leave an opening for those who travel from place to place as itinerant practitioners. They might sometimes use one title and sometimes another, as they changed their location at short periods of time. These persons do much harm and are often difficult to deal with at law."

The Ontario Medical Association would direct attention to the words of Mr. Justice Hodgins to be found on page 66 of his report on Medical Education in Ontario, and which read as follows:

"All parties that have appeared before me have expressed a desire that the word 'Medicine' or 'Practice of Medicine' should be defined by Statute."

"The latter can and should be dealt with, but its scope evidently will depend upon how far the recommendations of this report are adopted.

"If they are adopted, then the definition of the 'Practice of Medicine' may be couched in the words given and subject to such modifications as will exclude from it the exercise of the tenets of any religion or any practice not properly within it, such as massage under the direction of a regularly qualified physician, or the fitting of glasses by mechanical means or aid given in any emergency."

These words of Mr. Justice Hodgins are very appropriate, and should receive the most careful consideration at the hands of the Government and Legislative Assembly of Ontario.

On the matter of the right to practise, the Ontario Medical Association prior to June, 1919, adopted the following, page 3 of "Report of the Ontario Medical Association on Judge Hodgins' report on Medical Education", a copy of which was filed with the Government:

"The chief end of all legislation is the protection of the people. In all matters pertaining to the treatment of all forms of disease, and injuries this can only be secured by exacting from all who would undertake the duties of attending and treating the sick or injured the highest possible standard of training and scientific education that modern medical scientific knowledge can furnish. Such legislation will not only protect the public, but it will, in a very large measure, protect the profession against slothful methods in its ranks and overcrowding, and the evils that tend to flow from these. No one should, therefore, be permitted to practise any form of healing who does not obtain the Ontario license."

This position had been already emphasized by Mr. Justice Hodgins in the following conclusions to be found in page 72 of his report:

"(6) That Osteopaths, Chiropractors and other drugless physicians practising in this Province on the 30th day of June, 1913, be permitted