

struction to the technical schools, which offer a parallel education in other trades.

The Board of such a school should include the president of the university, and the professors of anatomy and physiology of the university, and of representatives of the Medical Council, and of men from each of such classes of irregular practitioners as the Government should consider to be eligible.

The courses of training should be at least two years, and should consist, mainly, (1) of anatomical and physiological courses taken under the control of the university, and (2) of such series of courses in the study of massage, osteopathy, electro-therapeutics, X-rays, and other like methods as may be advised to the board by the representatives who compose its members.

Such courses should be followed by examination under the board, and should enable the successful competitors to arrive, not at the degree of doctor, but must lead only to a certificate of skill or ability in all such physical sciences or in such as they may elect to take.

The courses in anatomy and physiology would be imperative, while the courses in the second group could be selective.

As to the present irregular practitioners in the Province, I would suggest that they either proceed to the fuller degree of doctor by taking such work as is required by the university, or that they be required to pass the examinations of this board for the medical application of the physical sciences without any further delay.

Candidates failing to pass should be deemed irregular and legally be disqualified from practice.

As to the cases of such masseurs and other persons whose education or desires render it impossible for them to take such courses.

In these cases, and in order not to injure any in this class, I should suggest that they should be legally disqualified from advertising their profession, but should be allowed to obtain their work indirectly from qualified persons.

Finally, I should add that no degree from any foreign country or other province should be accepted without the unanimous consent of the board, this clause being inserted to prevent a majority of the board combining together against the objects of this institution.