There can be no doubt too, that the general public is very lax: To many a doctor is a doctor and that is the end of it, especially if he has a license from the State to practise anything; and the temptation (with the irregulars) is to ignore their limits;"—and the people unwittingly take their chances.

That an Empiric who can "cure" one case in ten is assured of success,—if he advertize,—does not quite explain the situation: What is more to the point is, that massage which is the essence of osteopathy (despite protests), if rightly applied does relieve much discomfort and disability and people finding that out go where it is practised.

Is there no lesson for the profession in all this, may one not ask? Has not diagnosis too often been at faults? and the knowledge of when and how physical therapeusis e.g., should be brought into play been lacking or not utilized? What about massage, electricity, the X-ray, etc.? Is practical instruction in these matters as much in evidence as it ought to be? What is the remedy? not osteopathy or chiropractic, nor, let me say, any mongrel institution (as has been suggested) which would tend to put a premium on such heresies: The universities and medical faculties and hospitals, already seized of the situation, can the foundationstone of treatment, and will find more money and men, and give greater facilities to meet these ends; And as to time, which cannot be made or bought, why if it has to be let it be, a six years' course.

THE TROUBLES OF THE GENERAL PRACTITIONER—THEIR CAUSES, PREVENTION AND CURE.*

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So much is involved in the findings of the commission appointed by the Government of the Province of Ontario, to enquire into the status of the practice of medicine in this Province, and any changes in the present legislation which may seem advisable, that its deliberations should be watched by all of us.

Personally I am much interested in the outcome, because my father, the late John Robinson Dickson, of Kingston, was one of the prime movers in the organization and foundation of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario. He had a great deal to do with the framing and passing of the Medical Act of that time and in consequence thereof, was unanimously elected the first president of the college in 1866.

^{*} Read at the meeting of the Toronto Academy of Medicine, Jan. 4th, 1916.