

Osteopathy in our community, and considering that it would be unfair to these individuals to compel them to cease practice, therefore, this Association concurs in the suggestion in the Commissioner's report regarding those who were in practice prior to 30th June, 1913.

With the remarks of the learned Commissioner about chiropractic and manotherapy (page 32), the Ontario Medical Association is in thorough agreement. These so-called systems have no claims whatever to recognition. Chiropractic is founded upon a most pitifully ignorant conception of diseases and their treatment, and should be most promptly and rigidly suppressed in the interest of the people. With regard to Manotherapy, Justice Hodgins is correct when he states, on page 34, that "Manotherapy is a name for manipulation by hand, which has no distinctive feature."

It may be remarked that Justice Hodgins offers no comments on the soundness or the reverse of the Osteopathic theory of disease. To decide upon the merits of one system of treatment as compared with another did not, perhaps, fall within the scope of his investigation. Too much emphasis cannot be laid upon the fact that the Osteopathic theory of disease is radically wrong, and any system of treatment built upon it must end in failure.

Justice Hodgins states on page 27 that "Manipulative treatment is becoming more and more recognized as a valuable agent in the cure of or alleviation of diseased conditions of the bones and joints. The Osteopath applies it to all conditions, the regular physician not enough in suitable cases." The real truth is that the regular medical profession does not object to Osteopathy because it makes use of manipulation, but because in so many cases it applies this treatment erroneously. This could not be otherwise for the reason that the Osteopath has a false conception of the causation of disease. This statement is well borne out by the application by him of manipulation as the proper treatment for typhoid fever, diphtheria, pneumonia or heart disease. It is only when a practitioner has been properly educated that he becomes proof against such wild theories.

The regular medical profession contends that those who have been placed under proper teaching for the full course of the medical curriculum would not fall victims to such theories as those governing the practice of the Osteopath, the Chiropractor, or the Manotherapist. Diseases cannot be treated along any one narrow method, however good that method for certain conditions may be. An excellent illustration may be found in the valuable results obtained from the judicious use of digitalis in some forms of heart disease; whereas, were the drug administered indiscriminately in all forms of heart affections the results would be most disastrous.

VI. Christian Science.

On this subject it is gratifying to note that Justice Hodgins maintains that Christian Scientists should be able to conform to the public health laws of the Province. On page 38 these important words are found: "So far as public health regulations are concerned there can be no doubt that whatever method they adopt they should be required to conform to them, if they intervene in any way in the care or alleviation