

In the final analysis of this weighty subject we wish to emphasize the supreme importance of sound teaching in all our schools and colleges. The proper relations of man to man should be the great objective of all teaching.

AN APPEAL.

We take this opportunity of addressing our readers upon a few salient points.

The first is to keep up a high ideal in the medical profession. It must ever stand for nobility of purpose, and ability in performance. To accomplish this we must live up to our code of ethics, and we must maintain a high standard of education.

The next word we wish to say is to be loyal to your medical societies. You can do much for them, and they, in turn, can do much for you. In this connection, we would urge that you give your very best support to the Ontario Medical Association. It has done great things in the past, and is destined to do still greater things in the future.

And our further appeal is for all to stand shoulder to shoulder in the effort to secure sound and useful medical legislation, in order that the sick and injured shall ever have a skilled and properly trained profession to rely upon. We wish to state that we have no quarred with the osteopath, the chiropractor, or the Christian Scientist because of their names. Our contention has ever been: "If you wish to heal people, first become educated in the sciences that form a true medical training."

THE WAR AS A STIMULUS TO MEDICINE.

Dr. H. A. Bruce, who saw much service at the front, and who, for this reason and his wide surgical experience in civil practice, can speak with authority, in a recent address to the York Pioneers mentioned a few of the ways in which the war had acted as a stimulus to medical and surgical advancement. This is repeating history; for it is when individuals and nations are on the defensive, and struggling for their self-preservation, that the best they can produce is brought forth.

One of the noted advancements made was in the matter of blood transfusion. Formerly this operation was performed by the direct method; but in the conditions incident to war this was by no means always practicable. Then came in the practice of keeping a supply of blood in cold storage ready for immediate administration. This proved satisfactory and proved the means of saving very many lives.