

The public health would be endangered from any inability, owing to defective training, to recognize diphtheria, typhoid, syphilis, or other infectious disease, which depend for their diagnosis on clinical training and the knowledge to apply modern laboratory methods.

In medico-legal cases and death certification, the inability to recognize the disease being treated or the cause of death would open the door to possibilities too obvious to require emphasis.

Life and accident insurance companies have interests which depend upon the ability to diagnose accurately and manage properly diseases and injuries.

Modern medicine is opposed to the recognition of any special dogma or exclusive theory of practice, because acceptance of such excludes the necessity for testing out these theories, and the careful investigation and weighing of facts upon which scientific knowledge and practice depend for their advancement. At the same time it recognizes and encourages the investigation of every form of treatment in so far as it is without danger to the individual or the community.

Provision has been made in the Provincial university and in other universities of the Province, at great expense to the public, to furnish proper education and scientific training, which are prerequisite to treatment. The privileges of these institutions are open to all who prepare themselves to take advantage of them.

We believe that the Government would stultify itself by expending large sums to equip and maintain institutions to provide proper scientific training, if illiterate, inferiorly educated or untrained persons were granted the right to practise.

The Ontario Medical Association, whose members have had to comply with the educational requirements of these institutions and to pass the examinations prescribed to qualify them to practise, is opposed to the admission to practise on different terms of the graduates of inferior proprietary institutions of a foreign country. We believe that all should enter by the same door. The report of the Carnegie Foundation (1910, p. 163-6) says of the osteopathic schools of the United States: "The eight osteopathic schools fairly reek with commercialism. Their catalogues are a mass of hysterical exaggerations alike of the earning and curative power of osteopathy." "It is impossible to say upon which score the 'science' most confidently appeals to the crude boys or disappointed men and women whom it successfully exploits. Standards those concerns have none, etc." These are the statements made after an exhaustive investigation by commissioners who were not medical men.