

vince to give up their special representation in the Council, and every legitimate pressure should be brought to bear to induce them to do this. Aside from this special representation they would be deprived of no rights which they now possess. If there should be a sufficient revival in homeopathy to warrant the establishment of a Homeopathic College which would come up to the requirements of the Council, this College would have a representative.

(2) No college or university should be represented which is not engaged in the teaching of medicine.

(3) Providing the above alterations are made, it would be well to make the reduction in territorial representatives as proposed.

(4) While every encouragement should be given to specialism, post-graduate study, and the acquisition of post-graduate degrees of real merit, we should look with suspicion on any attempt made to curtail by law the field of action of the general practitioner once he has obtained his license.

(5) All licentiates should be made to pass the same examinations and come up to the same standard. This standard should be a knowledge, practical as well as theoretical, of the prevailing practice of the day as taught in the best medical schools of this and other lands. No special arrangements should be made for sectarians. We might take in the osteopaths to-day and the Christian scientists to-morrow. We would still have the chiropractics and advocates of gas-pipe therapy on the one hand and the seventh son of the seventh son and various varieties of peculiar people on the other. If after receiving his license a practitioner wishes to announce himself as an adherent of any particular system, the Council should have nothing to say about it. Article 33, part 2 of the present Act appears to make provision for this in the following words: "The name of a person shall not be erased under this section on account of his adopting or refraining from adopting the practice of any particular theory of medicine or surgery."

(6) The law should be more definite as to what constitutes the practice of medicine. It is time for a frank understanding between the profession and the Legislature as to what are our duties, as well as our rights and privileges. The fundamental justification for the existence of the Medical Council is the public welfare. If the representatives of the people come to the conclusion that there should be no restriction as to who should engage in what is generally understood to be the practice of medicine—