

ing of the right to practise medicine or any branch thereof, regardless of the special name chosen by the practitioner. All should take the full course of study and pass the regular and stipulated examinations. He may then dub himself an osteopath, a chiropractor, an optometrist, or a Christian Scientist, if he will; but first he must qualify on all subjects, as does a scientific aurist, ophthalmologist, or gynaecologist of to-day. There should not, and must not be any short cuts to the right to treat disease or injury, and to charge for such treatment or advice.

Another subject that engaged the attention of the convention, was the best way of organizing the profession. It was urged by nearly all that there should be a society in every county. It was very ably argued that every practitioner ought to become a member of his local society, which in turn should become a branch of the Ontario Medical Association. A portion of the fee should be forwarded to the treasurer of the central body. By this means the whole profession of the province would become organized, and the Ontario Medical Association would be placed in possession of the requisite funds for the issuing of reports and information to the members. Further, it was pointed out that one of the important duties of the county societies would be that of the tendering to the member of the Legislature from these counties of proper information on all medical, sanitary, and health topics. This is the true foundation upon which to build. In this part of the work before the profession, the efforts made by Dr. W. K. Colbeck and G. S. Cameron must have their due meed of praise.

During the afternoon of the first day, Professor A. D. Blackader, of Montreal, read an unusually able paper on "Drugs and Medical Agents, considered from the professional, economic and national stand-points." This address will be published in full. It was the worthy effort of a worthy member of the profession.

Dr. J. F. Percy, of Galesburg, Illinois, gave an address on "The Problem of Heat as a Method of Treatment in Cases of Inoperable Uterine Cancer." The lecture was illustrated by means of lantern slides, and was listened to by all with the keenest interest. From what Dr. Percy said one may safely assume that by his method of using heat in such cases, a distinctly advanced step has been made in therapeutics. Those who did not hear this address missed a rare treat. On this we shall have more to say on a future occasion.

Dr. Justus Matthews, of the Mayo Clinics, Rochester, Minn., gave an interesting talk on "Tonsillectomy with its General Results." He discussed the methods of operating on the tonsils, and contended that the complete removal of the gland was the proper one to select. He explained his methods of painless and bloodless procedure. He considered at some length the local and general indications justifying the