

external and internal, air of various temperatures and conditions prescribed as baths, or as climate, light, natural and artificial, heat, cold, and diet. Among the chief physical methods employed are exercise, active or passive; whether manual, as by massage, Swedish movement, or other manipulations; mechanical, as by vibration and exercisers of various sorts; also numerous manipulative and mechanical methods for correcting deformities and for influencing the various functions of the body. We may likewise include in this category suggestions made to patients to aid them in regaining a normal condition of health.

This list does not contain all the measures employed in physical therapeutics, but should suffice to show the scope and variety of the measures available. No mention of drugs, medicine or surgery is made in this list, but it does not follow that they are regarded as useless by those who employ physiotherapy. It means that many diseases, but not all, are curable without the aid of medicine, as the laity understands that term. This fact is acknowledged freely by the regular medical profession. The representative of the Ontario Medical Association has already testified that physical measures are recognized and employed by its members. And this recognition is of no recent date, as will be seen from the following facts.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario, without whose license no one may practise medicine or surgery in this Province, and which is now being attacked on this score, was organized in 1866. The late Dr. John Robinson Dickson, of Kingston, my father, was its first president. He was acknowledged to be a physician of the first rank and a surgeon of eminence. For many years before his death he was Emeritus Professor of Queen's University. As medical superintendent of Rockwood Asylum he revolutionized the medical treatment of the insane. The opinion of such a man on medical questions should surely be of importance, and he was a firm believer in the value of electricity as a remedial agent, and did not hesitate to employ it in his practice. Nor was he alone in this belief.

I came to Toronto twenty-six years ago to devote my entire attention to the use of medical and surgical electricity, after several years of general practise in which I had employed electricity as well as medicine and surgery in suitable cases. Not that I considered it a panacea, but because I believed it often gave relief where other measures failed, and frequently proved a valuable aid to ordinary methods of treatment. My plan was to work in harmony and co-operation with fellow medical and