

irregular practice since that date have thereby acquired no vested rights, every one who has due regard to the welfare of the public must fully agree. This view of Justice Hodgins should be accepted in framing any statute for the Government of the medical profession and medical practice in Ontario. On page 31 the Commissioner states that "No one can have a vested right in regard to public health or private healing." This clears the atmosphere, and makes it possible to deal with the several claimants to the right to practise in any way on their merits. This is the position taken by the regular medical profession of this Province.

III. Physical Therapy.

With what Justice Hodgins sets forth on pages 6 to 16 inclusive, but little exception can be taken. No doubt the condition and numbers of returned soldiers and the results obtained by physical therapy have strongly impressed his Lordship with the importance of manipulative and such like methods of treatment. While of undoubted value in the case of the soldier and many others, these methods of physical therapy have their limitations in practice. Nevertheless, with the advance of medical science, the acquirement of a wider and better knowledge on the causation and pathology of disease, and the discovery of new instruments, the regular medical profession is appreciating in a constantly increasing degree the value of physical therapeutics, such as are mentioned on page 8 of the Commissioner's report, namely, mechano-therapy, thermotherapy, hydrotherapy, kinesitherapy, electrotherapy and radium-therapy.

The medical profession would welcome the incorporation into the medical curriculum a greater degree of attention to such subjects, and their practical application to the treatment of disease. It is with pleasure, therefore, that the Ontario Medical Association approves of the suggestions made in recommendations 1, 2, 3 and 4, found on pages 71 and 72 of the report on medical education in Ontario. It is towards this end that the best Medical Colleges of to-day are working; but, to make this training efficient, suitable accommodation and apparatus must be furnished. Towards these the public must give sufficient monetary assistance, either by private benefactions or by Government grants.

IV. The Definition of "Practice of Medicine."

Mr. Justice Hodgins cites what the term "medicine" should cover as set forth in the Commission under which he acted, as stated on page 3. Further, he points out on page 5 that the Statutes contain no definition of the term "medicine," and refers to the difficulties that have arisen because of this. With the object of remedying this deficiency in the law, and clearing the ground for the proper treatment of the various claimants to the right to practise, the Commissioner lays down the following:

"The term 'Practice of Medicine' shall mean and include:

"(1) The use of any science, plan, method, system, or treatment with or without the use of drugs or appliances for diagnosing, alleviating, treating, curing, prescribing or operating for any human disorder, illness, disease, ailment, pain, wound, infirmity, injury, defect, deformity or physical or mental condition.