

Resolved; That in view of the varying conditions under which services may be rendered by the practitioner, and the varying amount of skill required in serving the needs of patients requiring medical services, and the difficulty in fixing the monetary value of such services, it is not practicable to adopt a uniform scale of fees for medical, surgical and obstetrical services throughout the Province, which will be fair to the patient and to the physician.

OPTOMETRY.

The optometrists are seeking legislation giving them incorporation virtually as a profession, a distinctive name, with a definite status, a college and board; power to deal with curriculum, examinations, certificates, to grant exemption certificates to those already in business, and inflict penalties, etc.—a fairly close corporation.

It is claimed that optometry is not the practice of medicine, whereas it is an integral part of ophthalmology and belongs distinctly to physiotherapy. This attempt on the part of the more ambitious opticians is the less justifiable because they have already a charter of incorporation with wide powers, and because for years practical training in ophthalmic work, including refraction, has been compulsory in the curriculum of the medical colleges.

Resolution of the Section of Ophthalmology and Oto-laryngology of the Academy of Medicine, Toronto, and adopted by the Special Committee on Medical Legislation of the Ontario Medical Association, and also by the Academy of Medicine, Toronto.

1. Whereas in a large percentage of cases of eye-strain, especially in adolescents, the use of medicine is required in order properly to gauge and correct any optical defects present, and none but practitioners of medicine have the right to use drugs to this end, and so-called optometrists can have no privileges in this regard not now held by opticians;

2. Whereas, opticians, who have a legitimate sphere in a mechanical pursuit, are necessarily ignorant of the far-reaching effects of eye-strain and of the diseases of the eye and of the changes which the organ may reveal indicating affections of the nervous, vascular and other systems and parts of the body;

3. Whereas, moreover, in the United States where similar legislation to that aimed at here has been secured, it has proved injurious instead of beneficial to the public, amongst other reasons by increasing the number of those seeking aid from the optician who really need the services of the physician and the oculist;

4. And where, under their present charter of incorporation opticians can adopt and utilize a variety of means to develop greater skill and