

did not know its distribution; he did not know its function, whether it was a nerve of sensation or a nerve of motion. In fact he said that those "were not matters that his school took any note of."

It has been suggested that these irregular practitioners should be allowed to give evidence in our courts. This is hardly a question that can be discussed. If a man does not know the anatomy of the human body, if he is ignorant also of the physiology and normal action of the different organs in the body, of what value can his opinion be? If he does not know the function of the nerves in the body, the effect of certain conditions of the blood vessels, it is hardly possible to conceive how he could presume to give evidence. And yet these men are ready to give evidence.

In the Lewis case, above referred to, a gentleman while on oath declared that nothing could harm him; that if he was hit by a bullet shot at him, it would not hurt him; that he was immune; that he could drink carbolic acid, and that it would not affect him. This statement was too much even for the jury.

In an inquest that I held nearly twenty years ago, one of the first inquests that we had arising out of matters of this kind, one witness had the effrontery, upon oath, to declare to the jury that the deceased was not dead. Whatever explanation this statement might permit of, it is to say the least dangerous and misleading to the average jurymen.

If there is any form of treatment that is known to any irregular practitioner in which there is value or honesty, the medical profession are only too glad to welcome it, to try it, to discuss it, to understand it, and, if there is anything good in it, to adopt it.

From time to time in the world's history great discoveries have been made in medicine, and have been of great value to the public. Medicine is a progressive science, and where a suggestion is made of something that has recently been discovered there are always lots of men ready to take it up and put it to the test. This very work is being done here in the city of Toronto in the Research Department of the University of Toronto and the Toronto General Hospital, and is being carried out more or less in the ninety-six hospitals that are established throughout this Province. Research, however, differs in one marked particular from the so-called treatment adopted by irregular practitioners. Research is not undertaken for money. It is not undertaken because of something that may be learned