

The suggestion that the members representing the regular profession be elected by the members of the profession at large, and the territorial representation be discontinued, is not favored. It is contrary to Parliamentary practice, and would have the tendency to place too much control in a few large and populous cities. There should be eight electoral districts.

One representative for the Homeopaths should be ample, and this representative should only have a vote and say with the other members of Council. The power of the Homeopathic representation on the Medical Council to determine the Colleges at which students may attend, and to appoint those who shall examine Homeopathic students, should be brought to an end by legislation. These functions should be discharged by the Medical Council as a whole.

The Ontario Medical Association approves of the suggestion to confer upon the Medical Council the power to suspend a practitioner as recommended on page 66. Also the proposed amendment set forth on page 67, No. 5, relating to status of a practitioner who had been tried in some Court for such action as would be regarded by the Medical Council as infamous or disgraceful in a professional aspect, is approved.

As the Medical Council is not a teaching body, the Ontario Medical Association is of the opinion that the Medical Council should only exact such fees from students and practitioners as are requisite for the conduct of its affairs. It is not a money-making institution, and should not hold large surpluses or reserves on hand.

Mr. Justice Hodgins, on page 57, suggests that the excess money of the College of Physicians and Surgeons "be devoted to some better purpose than accumulating a surplus while the expenses of giving medical training with its proper equipment is so heavy."

On page 60 he further suggests that the members of the Medical Council should serve without receiving remuneration. He refers to the Benchers giving "their time and strength" "for no emolument." The question is asked: "Is it not possible for the Medical Council to do in like manner?"

Again, on page 61 these words appear: "The examination fees brought in \$11,225, and there was paid out for the expenses thereof, including printing the examination papers, \$4,100.03. It is really from this source that the surplus comes, and my recommendation will be that the net amount received over cost of the examinations be paid over to Universities in proportion to their yearly number of candidates."

Also, on page 71, in conclusion 14, these words are employed: "That provision be made for the payment over of the net fees from examinations by the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and that provision be made for the expending of the same in the interests of medical education through the medical faculties of the Universities."

With regard to the payment of members of the Medical Council for their time in attendance at the Annual or Special Meetings, or on committees, it should be borne in mind that these members come from a distance and are away from their practices. Physicians and Surgeons do not form partnerships as do the lawyers, and consequently their interests suffer when away from home; and they have to make arrangements with some one to look after their patients, which means an actual disbursement, often exceeding what is received in fees for attending to Medical Council duties. But it may further be stated that medical practice is