

should be paid like members of other professions for services performed. The State has no claim upon them, and it is quite certain that the tax collector does not forget them. It is claimed that it is an honour to be on the medical staff—so it is ; it is an honour to be a Bishop, a Judge or a Recorder, but they are paid all the same. It is also claimed that they are learning. It is hoped that we are all learning daily, but we are more often found teaching.

They should demand and receive more consideration at the hands of hospital-governing authorities, who too often treat them as servants rather than a body of gentlemen performing a gratuitous work, without which the hospital could not exist for a day. It is not long since a noble lord—a governor of a London hospital—proposed a resolution requiring the medical staff to be in their places between the hours of 6 and 9 o'clock in the evening to give advice to those out-patients who could not leave their work in the day time. Good sense prevailed and the resolution did not pass. Recently the trustees of a cottage hospital in the Province of New Brunswick, who had the power of appointing their *confrères*, persistently refused to have a medical man on their board—the staff very properly resigned, when the trustees were compelled to yield. Indeed every properly organized board should have one or more medical men upon it. Who can know the requirements of a hospital so well ? And it may be asked upon what principle should they ever be excluded.

Hospitals are established for the sick poor, but in the present day these are much abused by the attendance of individuals as out-patients seeking advice and medicine who are able to pay, and who would resent being classed as paupers, and who would not dare to ask equal gratuities from any other source. This is cheap charity on the part of the State and those supporting the hospital ; it has a demoralizing influence upon the recipient, and is injurious to the young practitioner, who is thereby deprived of his small fees from persons able to pay them.

The philanthropic work of our profession does not cease with its hospital duties. Knowing that a large proportion of the morality of the human race is caused by diseases that are preventable, its members have persistently kept this fact before the public mind, until now it may be claimed that the cloud of ignorance and prejudice that overshadowed the progress of sanitation has in a great measure disappeared, and the masses are forced to believe that health may be preserved, disease averted, and life prolonged by the observance of known sanitary laws. These laws often impose onerous duties upon medical men and certainly tend to lessen their fees, inasmuch as they prevent