

formation of the compact, a result would have been reached so utterly at variance with justice.

But I offer still further proof of my contention. Let me remind you that the Ontario Legislature in 1893 added five territorial representatives to the Council. The passage of this Act clearly indicated that the opinion of Parliament was either that there was no compact, or if there was a compact it was so unjust and unfair that the duty of the people's representatives was to break it and they did so.

I ask you for a moment to look more closely at the component elements of the Council as it is at present constituted. There are sixty homœopaths in this Province, and each twelve of these send one member to the Council. There are 2,400 or 2,500 of the general profession, and each 145 of these send one member to the Council. In other words, every homœopath in Ontario has twelve times the voice that an allopath has in the government of the profession. Again, ten or a dozen members of a medical professorial staff elect a representative to the Council, and thus each professor has twelve or fourteen times the power of his comrades outside the privileged circle. And worse still, these same professors, after electing their man, enter the arena of the territorial contest, in the division where they reside, and canvass and vote for a territorial candidate, thus exercising a double franchise. Is this fair? Is this just? Is this condition of affairs tolerable? Can any of you gentlemen stand side by side with a privileged professor or homœopath and assert your manhood whilst apathetically allowing him twelve times the power in the government of the profession you possess? I cannot conceive it possible for such an anomalous system of government to continue—a system alike at variance with justice and the spirit of the age in which we live.

It is an axiom that there is no wrong without its remedy. The remedy in this case is that family-compactism shall cease; that privileged representation must come to an end; that homœopaths, like their friends the eclectics, should merge into the general profession where they will not only receive justice but generous treatment at the hands of their generous comrades; that the disability of being territorial candidates be removed from our professors; that for the sake of increased efficiency and economy the Council should be reduced to less than one-half its present numerical strength; and above all, that every member of the Council shall be elected by a united profession. Upon no other foundation than this can peace, harmony and solidarity be secured to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario.