

However, I freely admit that there are several distinguished men of acknowledged ability in that body, who were deservedly popular, many of whom—without doubt—were sincerely honest in their opposition to my views. Furthermore, I contended that men could be found outside, who, in every respect, were equally well qualified—if not superior to many of the examiners appointed from the Council. I feel happy, however, to announce that at the last closing session the Committee on Education came to the conclusion "that discretion was the better part of valor" and politely excluded every member of the Council, *save one* (the ablest business man in our midst) from the Board of Examiners, and appointed a highly intelligent Board, composed of men outside of the body; so that, by dint of a little perseverance, I had the agreeable satisfaction of seeing my efforts eventually crowned with success. The small minority who supported me deserve great credit for their firmness of purpose in this emergency. I may also mention that I am in favor of either an increase in the number of Territorial Representatives or a more equitable readjustment of the present representation. A disproportionate preponderance of any class of practitioners in the Council I deem to be manifestly unjust. A resolution having that object in view, which I supported, I regret to say was at once voted down.

In this connection I may state that reciprocal registration with the Medical Council of Great Britain is now regarded as of greater importance than heretofore. Whether we can obtain it or not the subject is invested with some degree of doubt. It seems to me that it is contrary to everything like reason for us to allow British graduates, privileges in this country which are withheld from our graduates in the mother country. It is claimed by the Medical Council of Great Britain that the British North American Act (which gives the Colonists full power to manage their own internal affairs in any way they may think fit) does not in any manner abrogate any of the provisions of the Imperial Statute of 1858, by which they affect to be governed. I scarcely think it would be wise at the present juncture to resort to the *lex talionis*; but would employ every legitimate means at our command, with the view of influencing our own legislature, where the power virtually rests, in order that parties claiming registration may be re-

quired to comply with the laws formulated here for the guidance of the profession generally.

I may further state that the Council is capable of doing much good, if the provisions of the Medical Act are properly carried out, and no unnecessary expenditure incurred beyond what is unavoidable—more especially with an income derivable from a very uncertain source, without any other supplementary support. Unless this state of things is rigidly attended to it is not difficult to forecast what the inevitable result may be. Should you again honor me with your confidence, my utmost desire will be to continue to merit your kind approbation; but should I fail to secure a favorable response, then in that case send some one else to represent you who, perhaps, might be more obsequious than

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM ALLISON.

Bowmanville, 2nd April 1880.

*To the Medical Electors of the Burlington and Home Division.*

GENTLEMEN:—In consequence of either the intentional or the culpable neglect of the officials of the Medical Council, who should have sent out the voting papers in time, I was defeated in the election of 1872, but by only seven votes. On that occasion more than a dozen of my friends did not get their voting papers at all until the election was over—a fact I was able to establish clearly in my protest to the Medical Council, but from our very defective Bill, since amended, the Council was unable to have justice done me.

I again offer myself as a candidate for a seat in the Council. If elected, I shall earnestly advocate such a judicious and liberal policy as will enable the Council to correct the many abuses which have recently crept in, and to adopt such impartial and just regulations for its future guidance, as will prevent the recurrence of such abuses. Thus, alone, as I believe, can we succeed in restoring that confidence and respect for the Medical Council, which, I regret to state, has to a large extent been forfeited by the reckless blundering of the past few years.

I believe in shortening the term of office, that the professional sentiment may be more frequently and fully reflected in the Council; also in a nomination day, when a selection of suitable candidates