

receive "the approval of the Governor-in-Council" before becoming obligatory on either schools, universities or students. The profession was well pleased for these considerations in the Council, and on the Examining Board, to have the entire profession brought under one control, and would have been willing to make even greater concessions had it been necessary. These privileges having been accepted in good faith, can they now be honorably withdrawn? To withdraw them, would it not be a breach of faith that would give rise to dissatisfaction, and an agitation that would break the entire compact?

There was no provision in the 1868 Act to allow the College to hold chattel property or real estate for the purposes of the Act; and they were compelled to hire such halls and other premises as they could, for the purpose of conducting the examinations, and to so examine that appliances were not necessary. The halls of Toronto University were secured and some others, but they did not prove satisfactory. When you recollect that the students from three different medical schools in Ontario, as well as students from Quebec and other places, had all to come together in one hall, you will readily understand that it required larger premises than was provided at that time by any of the universities. Examinations were conducted under difficulties, dissatisfaction prevailed both in the Council and among the students. The Board of Examiners was blamed, but the fault was not theirs; it was in the insufficient accommodation provided. This continued from 1868 to 1874, when we have the Council approaching the Legislature again. They pointed out that the Act as it existed was scarcely workable; that we were not allowed to hold real estate or chattel property; that we could not therefore own a hall in which to make proper provision for examining students, nor own the requisite appliances to make the examinations practical; and they sought further legislation in this direction. At the same time, they asked for a money grant on the ground that the Medical Act was a public Act and for the public interest, and that therefore public money should be given them. In reply, the Government said: "What you say is largely true. The public are greatly benefitted. We readily grant you the right to hold chattels and real estate, that you may perfect your examinations. This is in the public interest as well as the professional interest." But the members of the profession are themselves receiving the first benefit, and before we ask the public for a grant, they themselves should contribute something, as members of other professions do, to their professional funds. Upon that basis, a clause was introduced giving the Council power to impose a fee of not less than \$1, nor more than \$2 per year, upon each member of the profession, the \$1 being made compulsory the first year. A glance at the financial returns will be instructive at this point. Previous to the 1874 Act, and after the establishment and conduct of examinations, during the