

1869. Both of these Acts made provision that "any university, college or body hereafter authorized to grant degrees in medicine and surgery," and having a medical faculty, should have representation on the Council. This provision then made for non-existent bodies, in my judgment, affords complete and unanswerable proof that the idea of compromise, or barter, played no part in the original negotiations of the so-called contracting parties. On the contrary, these arguments are of modern invention and have been called into existence to defend a defenceless family-compact which for three decades and more has ruled over the profession.

I now come to the second argument assigned for this anomalous representation. It is claimed that the representation was the result of a bargain, a compact entered into between the contracting and interested parties. The parties affected by the compact, apart from the public, were the various educational institutions, the homœopaths, eclectics and allopaths, the first three representing less than 200 medical men, and the last, or general profession, about 2,000. A glance at these figures shows that the general profession represents ten times the numerical strength of the privileged classes all told. Now one would naturally think that if justice had aught to do with the compact the general profession, 2,000 strong, would have a large representation on the Council. But we are more than surprised to find the privileged 200 represented by nineteen members and the 2,000 by only twelve, and we naturally seek a reason or excuse for this travesty of justice.

The reason is found in the indisputable fact that the general profession was no party to the compact. I boldly and fearlessly assert that the general profession was not consulted concerning the composition of the Council. I challenge any of the privileged representatives or their supporters to produce the proof that outside of themselves and those interested in the universities and schools two score of the 2,000 can be found who gave their adhesion to the compact. The fact is that the general profession was ignored in the negotiations, and is therefore in no way bound by the conclusions. It is beyond dispute, as indicated by a recent address delivered before this Association, that the school men, the eclectics and the homœopaths agreed together to give to each university, college and medical school one representative, to the eclectics five, the homœopaths five, and to the 2,000 of the general profession they gave as a matter of grace a dozen representatives who were to watch the other contending factions and hold the balance of power between them. It is monstrous to suppose, that had the voice of the profession been heard in the