

statement all fines and arrears must then be paid. The privilege which it is stated the lawyer has, if he is taxed by the benchers is, this: That they are self-governed, and that if they, the profession, do not approve of the tax or like the penalties, they can, at the next succeeding election, turn out every bencher concerned in imposing the one or the other. This plan is also open to the Defence Association, but have they followed it? On the contrary, they do not appeal to the electorate, but to the Legislature.

Judging from the bills that were presented to the Legislature last session, the profession should recognize the danger of permitting legislation of any kind affecting the Ontario Medical Act to come from any source but the Medical Council of Ontario. Here is a sample of one bill presented to the Legislature last session as an amendment to the Ontario Medical Act: "The application of a plaster or plasters, with the object of healing or removing cancers or other growths, shall not be considered as practising medicine or surgery within the meaning of this Act." Now, if legislation can be introduced by any "Tom, Dick, or Harry" to amend the Ontario Medical Act, then the members of the profession have everything to fear as to their position.

In early years the Council was accommodated by other bodies, rooms were borrowed for their meetings and examinations, but this system of living upon neighbours and imposing upon good nature had to cease. In the matter of remuneration of examiners and officials, it may not be known, that in the early days some of the examiners received nothing. In many instances members of the profession sacrificed their time and money with a view to husbanding the resources of the Council, hoping that some day the examinations would be held in a building of their own, and in a proper and scientific way, and this the Council has endeavoured to accomplish.

What member of the College thinks that \$10.00 a day, and \$3.50 for hotel allowance with travelling expenses extravagant? Anything less would result in a direct loss to the members of the Council, who are all very busy men.

Comparing the duties of the Treasurer and

Registrar of the Ontario Medical Council with Quebec and saying they are analogous is incorrect. Quebec has no examinations to hold, (also no Discipline Committee,) while in Ontario one or two are held annually, which involves an immensity of work on the part of the Registrar. The Registrar must also be conversant with the law, he holds a position, in some respects, analogous to the head of a detective bureau. His carefulness in the discharge of his duties, as the Secretary of the Discipline Committee was subject to a searching scrutiny this month before the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court, and no flaw was found in his procedure by S. H. Blake, Q.C., C. Moss, Q.C., and R. G. Smyth, and thus the action of the Council on the erasure of the name of Nelson Washington from the register was sustained by the High Court.

The Registrar is Secretary of the Medical Council and of all its committees, also of the Board of Examiners and all of its committees; he has charge of the building, and of the conducting of the examinations; his duties are heavy and onerous, and his correspondence large; he does not receive more than a second class clerk under the Dominion or Provincial Government; eight hours a day will not do his work the year round. When his position is compared with those of other officials (it will be found that he is greatly underpaid). For example, the Collectors of customs and inland revenues, Postmasters, Inspectors of asylums and hospitals, superintendents and assistants of asylums, first-class clerks in any of the government offices, officials of law societies, and others. That men can be secured to undertake the duties for less remuneration, is no doubt true, but men can always be found who are willing to work for less than those already in office, from the Premier down to the messenger. Every efficient servant should receive sufficient salary. The Treasurer did his part for years without pay, but was it reasonable to expect that this should continue for all time? Surely his work is well worth what is paid for it (\$400). The cost of examinations has necessarily increased as efficiency has advanced in the conducting of them. Does any member of the College, who has acted as an examiner, consider the examiners are too highly paid?