

medical witnesses before police magistrates; coroners fees made fairly remunerative; changes advocated by the Medical Defence Association; legislation to remove the injustice of lodge remuneration, and to regulate Benefit, Railway, Insurance Association fees. In the face of pressing needs, is it not better to infuse new blood than risk delay in immediate reorganization? Let the medical electors choose men independent of lodge influences, men from town and country alike. While city voters elect city representatives, see that a fair proportion of country practitioners are elected as well. Let every section of our province be represented, and having cast your ballots, give the new Council your confidence and support, stand by and encourage them, and working shoulder to shoulder without recriminations or bickerings, good work will be secured, and a better state of things inaugurated.

I am, Sir, yours truly

P. PALMER BURROWS,

Lindsay, Oct. 30th, 1893.

DR. J. M. COTTON.

To the Editor of ONTARIO MEDICAL JOURNAL.

DEAR SIR,—In accordance with a personal note addressed to the members of the medical profession in Territorial Division No. 12, I beg to briefly express my views on a few of the more important matters agitating the minds of the medical gentlemen in this province.

From a close and impartial observation, let me respectfully suggest that the keen antagonism recently carried on by Medical Defence Association on the one hand, and the Ontario Medical Council on the other, has in some instances degenerated into a personal conflict, and should be so treated by the profession.

The Ontario Medical Council had its birth in the spontaneous desire of the profession in this province, with the sole aim of elevating the profession and advancing medical education, the combined benefit being conferred on our entire population.

While this has to a large extent been accomplished, I am unable to endorse all of their proceedings.

On the much-discussed question of annual fee, which is more sentimental than expensive, I am of the opinion that the extreme measure of erasing a name from the roll as a penalty for non-payment should not be permitted; on the other hand, as a matter of professional pride, it is incumbent on us to see that the Council has funds sufficient, when prudently applied, to conduct our professional welfare.

The most casual observation will teach us that, in a comparatively new country like Canada, with higher education only well commenced, we cannot hope to have those self-sustaining institutions as in Europe, where they are centuries old. In passing, I might say the lawyers (a profession not illustrious for self-sacrificing tendencies) pay an annual fee of \$17, the druggists \$4, and the dentists \$2, and consider it in their interests to do so.

As to the propriety or impropriety of the real estate and building project, the time for discussing that is long past. The building is there, and the only course open is, by judicious and concerted action, to conduct it in a manner that will be in the interest of the profession.

I cordially concur in the increase of the elective members by five, as granted at last session of Parliament.

I favour collegiate representation being restricted to those colleges engaged in medical education, and if elected will endeavour to accomplish this. I consider it in the interest of the profession to let the homœopathic representation remain as at present. If that is reduced, they will demand from Parliament, with almost certain success, their degree-conferring powers, which they relinquished on making the present arrangement. With that power they would send out graduates at their own will beyond the Council's control. This is the strongest possible argument for the retention of the present system.

I trust these views will commend my candidature to your favourable consideration, and that I may be honoured with your cordial support. If elected, I will do all in my power to advance our mutual interest.

Yours very truly,

J. M. COTTON.

Lambton Mills, Nov. 1st, 1893.