

Notwithstanding Dr. Sangster's opinion, triennial elections are not desirable, as any member of the Council will tell you, it takes some time to become familiar with the work, and even five years is not too much for this purpose—it would involve an increase in expenses if elections took place oftener than five years.

In reference to controverted elections being decided by the Senior County Judge in the electoral division where the election in dispute took place, the Council originated this idea after the last general election in 1890, and again in 1891, when several closely contested elections were brought before them.

Regarding the functions and powers of the Council in fixing the remuneration of members and officials by statute, surely the members who are obliged to sacrifice their time are the most capable judges as to the remuneration they should receive, and also the amount they should pay officials for services rendered; and when compared with the remuneration paid directors of companies, who often receive at least twice as much, in addition to travelling expenses, it cannot be shown that the present power has been abused.

Regarding the alleged clandestine methods pursued in 1862 and 1868, and again in 1891, the JOURNAL is informed that Dr. Sangster was a member of a School Faculty during the first-mentioned period and therefore equally responsible with other schoolmen for the irregular methods adopted in '65 and '68, did anyone ever hear of his protesting, and why this appeal for leniency on behalf of the whole profession regarding the arrearages for the last eighteen years? Is he not really asking for relief for himself and a few others (himself in particular)? This same gentleman acted on more occasions than one as an examiner for the College. He has always availed himself of the protection as well as the privileges afforded him by the Act, and received Council money for services rendered on the Board of Examiners for years. He has, however, succeeded

in evading the responsibilities imposed by the same Act, and has never paid the one dollar a year, levied upon himself. Is it just to allow a delinquent to share largely in the division of "the loaves and fishes," who always refuses to pay his just dues, dues which the majority of the profession have paid since 1874?

The JOURNAL does not find this gentleman asking the Legislature to repeal that portion of the Medical Act that permits the Council to appoint Dr. Sangster an examiner, but he does ask for the repeal of that portion of the Act that asks him, with others, to pay from \$1 to \$2 per annum, and he takes the ground that the Council should not levy a tax upon members of the profession, as he looks upon the Council as an irresponsible body. To be consistent, Dr. Sangster should have refused to act as an examiner for a body so irresponsible as the Ontario Medical Council. But did he do so? No; he accepted office and drew his pay from the Council, and yet he has never contributed a dollar to its treasury, except the \$5 registration fee he paid in 1866. How is it that Dr. Sangster had been blind to the sins of the Council in past years, and never had his eyes opened until the Act of 1892 required him to pay the dues that other physicians were paying? Or, if he was cognizant of these offences, should he not, as an honest man, have called the attention of the profession to the need of reform, instead of condoning the sins of the Council by his silence?

Those who properly understand it do not regard the erasure power as an arbitrary enactment, for the members of the College are protected in every way, and are notified many times, so that they cannot be taken by surprise. The ordinary laws of the land might as well be called arbitrary.

The lawyers' fee is spoken of as not analogous to the fee levied on the members of the College. Quite true. The lawyer is taxed \$18 a year, the druggist \$4, the surveyor \$5, and the doctor only \$2.

The lawyer is not only liable to erasure, but is fined, if in arrears six months, \$20, twelve months, \$40; and if all fines and arrears are not paid forthwith, erasure follows, and when he applies for rein-