

Act to hold chattel property or real estate, and they were compelled to hire a hall, here and there, wherever they could, for the purpose of conducting the examinations. The hall in Toronto University was hired for a time, I believe, and some others, but I am not prepared to say which; perhaps some of the older members can speak as to that. But they didn't prove satisfactory; when you recollect that the students from three different medical schools in Ontario, as well as students from Quebec, and other places all had to club together in one hall; it required a larger hall than was provided at that time by any university. Indeed, there was so much discontent at one time occasioned by this that we heard it said there was preparation made to use some disagreeable materials upon the Board of Examiners. But the fault was not theirs; the fault was in the insufficient accommodation which was provided at that time.

This continued from 1868 to 1874. In 1874 we have the Council approaching the Legislature again. They showed the Act as it existed was scarcely practicable in that we were not allowed to own a hall in which we could have proper provision for examining students, or in which we could have better appliances, and they sought to get increased legislation in this direction.

But when they got the promise of this they then pointed out to the Legislature that they hadn't sufficient funds to conduct the examinations in a satisfactory manner; and they asked that they should have a Government grant, because this was a public work in the public interest, and that therefore a public grant should be given to them. The reply they got from the Government was: "We admit that the public are benefiting very greatly, and that what you say is largely true; but the members of the profession are themselves receiving a benefit, and before we ask the public for a grant the members themselves should contribute something towards these funds."

Upon this basis a clause was introduced giving the Council power to impose a fee of not less than \$1.00 nor more than \$2.00 per year. For the first year the \$1.00 was made compulsory, but for each subsequent year it was within the power of the Council to say what the fee should be, but not less than \$1.00 nor more than \$2.00 in any case.

Now, after 1874, if we look at the financial statement we will find that a very great change has taken place. Previous to that we find in the financial statements in the six years from 1868 to 1874 that the receipts were not quite equal to the annual expenditure, that the Treasurer was receiving no compensation for his services, and it is said that the members of the Council themselves worked for almost nothing at all,—I have heard it said in fact that at one time

they received nothing; as a matter of fact the Council was not able to pay for what it honestly and legitimately should pay.

After 1874 there was an influx of funds, because I presume of these clauses that made each member of the profession liable for one dollar at least in each year. From that forward we find that the examinations were more satisfactory,—that the Council had now a large amount of funds at their command, and were enabled to make provision so that they could have a hall of their own, and have the necessary appliances for conducting more thorough and more complete examinations. In, I think, the year 1878, or about there, they purchased a building on the corner where we now stand, and this for a time was utilized for college purposes.

The next Act was the Act of 1887. The Act of 1887 has just two or three prominent features; the first leading feature is that there is a change made in the representation in the Council; this change was to allow a representative to come from Regiopolis College and Ottawa College; this came about not at the instance of the Council, but rather in spite of the Council. The Council believed that the colleges already had all the representation they should have in the Council, but the Legislature thought otherwise, and introduced these additional names as representatives. I mention this particularly to show that when you go to the Legislature to secure any measure for the medical profession, you are not exactly certain what you are going to bring away. You may get what you want, but you may also come away with additions that you didn't desire. It is therefore of the utmost importance that when you approach the Legislature you should do so as a united profession, to get what you consider ought to be obtained, that there should be the most perfect harmony on the points in question.

Another change was, a limitation was put to the period in which a medical man might be prosecuted for malpractice. Previous to that time, I believe, the only limit was something like six years; and in some cases a medical man had been brought up and tried years after the witnesses were all dead or gone. This clause was secured for the purpose of freeing the profession from an injustice of that kind.

The third feature of that Act was to give the profession a right to say who should continue to remain members of it; hitherto you couldn't strike a man from the lists unless for some very serious crime. This Act of 1887 allowed the Council or a committee of themselves, to try members of their own profession as to what was unprofessional conduct, to hear the evidence in the case, both for and against, and if in their judgment they decided that the person was unworthy to practice medicine they had a right to order his name to be erased