

mittee on building and site, \$60.25 to a special committee on redistribution, and \$45 to a special committee on British reciprocity.

In the announcement of 1909 we are told that the total expenditures for the year were \$31,363.01. Of this sum \$7,548.92 was expended on the spring and fall examinations. This leaves the large sum of \$23,814.09 to go for general management expenses, while the income for that year was only \$27,748.77. Of this large sum for expenses only \$3,621.55 was expended on property, or for furniture and appliances, leaving a grand sum of \$20,193.54 to manage the work of the council with an income of \$27,748.77. The council is far too large and there are altogether too many committees and too much business machinery. It will not do, and it must not be allowed to continue.

But take another way of looking at things. The council voted down Dr. Hart's motion to reduce the size of the council. Among those who were entitled to vote were 5 from colleges that no longer teach medicine, and 5 homœopathic members. It is not likely that these latter would vote to cut down their number from 5 to 2. The total number of homœopaths in the province would perhaps not exceed 80, and yet they have 5 on the council, or 1 to every 16, whereas the regular practitioners have 17 members for 3,400 or 1 to every 200. In the former class the numbers are decreasing, while in the latter class they are steadily increasing.

It should be said that Drs. J. M. McCallum and F. N. G. Starr, though representing colleges, have always taken a proper view of this subject.

If the medical council will persist in this course, there will be no other course left open for the general practitioner than to go to the legislature direct and ask that things be remedied. The council in former days did the driving, but outside opinion is now doing a good share of the driving. There have been revolutions in larger bodies than the council.

Dr. F. N. G. Starr's motion to leave the primary and intermediate examinations to the universities was shelved for the present. It must, however, strike any one who gives the matter any serious consideration that the present system "is wasteful and ridiculous excess." The time was when the council held examinations for the matriculation, but this has long ago been abandoned.

This is another direction in which the council must yield. Opinion will not long see the wisdom of two sets of examiners going over the same ground with the same students within a couple of weeks of each other. This is a waste of good money, and much of it at that. It is also a cruelty to the students for no good. The medical council and the universities can join hands and hold joint examinations that would carry with them