

The rules relating to Branches were, as already stated, adopted, and it was reported that Branches had been formed at Bath, Wells and Southampton. An address of homage to Queen Victoria, who had just ascended the throne, was unanimously adopted and ordered to be presented.

In 1843 the membership was 1,628.

In 1847-48 laws were considered and adopted providing (a) for the expulsion of members guilty of unprofessional conduct; (b) for payment of the subscription in advance, and to deprive those in arrear of privileges of membership.

In 1853 the membership was 1,853.

In the years 1854 to 1856 reform of the constitution was undertaken, and in the result:—

- (a) The title was altered to British Medical Association.
- (b) The Council was made strictly representative, being elected by the Branches in the proportion of one member of Council for every twenty members together with the Honorary Secretary of every Branch ex officio.

The "General Council" so constituted appointed the "Executive Council," or, as it was henceforward called, the "Committee of Council."

In 1862 the annual meeting of the Association was first held in London. The membership of the Association was then 2,120.

In 1867 the Association first met in Ireland, namely, at Dublin. The scientific business of the annual meeting was for the first time arranged in sections, of which there were four, namely:—Medicine, Physiology, Surgery and Midwifery.

In 1873 the membership of the Association was 5,400.

" 1883	"	"	"	"	10,050.
" 1893	"	"	"	"	14,703.
" 1903	"	"	"	"	18,189.

The British Medical Association, under its present constitution, is a federation of local medical societies, called Divisions. The Divisions are grouped for certain purposes in local bodies, called Branches. The aggregate of Branches composes the Association.

Each Division and Branch has its own local administration and