

standard of medical education is sadly handicapped by the procedures of a certain Examining Board, an institution which is a disgrace to the classic city of Edinburgh as well as the whole United Kingdom, which is apparently willing to accept and pass anything from this continent, when the sufficient number of guineas is at the same time forthcoming."

By way of reply we subjoin a few of the figures presented by Dr. Aquilla Smith, at the meeting of the British Medical Council held in London in March last. The figures given are the percentages of rejections of the principal English, Scottish, and Irish Examining Bodies during the year 1883. The Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh (conjoint examinations), rejections, 47 per cent.; the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, 47; the Faculty of Physicians of Glasgow, 43; the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh and the Faculty of Surgeons of Glasgow (conjoint), 42; the Royal College of Surgeons of England, 36; the Royal College of Physicians of London, 30; the Royal College of Physicians of Edinburgh, 29.3; the Royal College of Surgeons of Ireland, 25; the King and Queen's College of Physicians of Ireland, 22.

These figures speak for themselves, and show how high is the standing of the colleges so assailed—colleges whose qualifications, many of the best men of the profession, the civilized world over, wear with a pride not to be wondered at. The cause of our Ontario Medical Council, a body which has our warmest sympathy and respect, is not to be served, but rather the reverse, by such attacks on the honoured institutions in the motherland; and while we urge every Canadian student to take the Council examinations, we are very proud to see so many of them, after completing their studies here, going to Britain and returning home with well deserved and hard won honours.

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The 35th annual meeting of the American Medical Association was held in Washington, on the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th ult., under the presidency of Prof. Austin Flint, Sr. The meeting was largely attended, there being upwards of 1,200 members present, and was one of the most successful in the history of the Association. The president's ad-

dress, as was to have been expected, was able and eloquent, and elicited favorable comment. One of its most important features was the reference to the subject of the code of ethics. He was disposed to put the most charitable construction upon that section of the code relating to consultation with irregular practitioners. He seemed to think there were circumstances in which the demands of humanity should take precedence of the written code. The whole tenor of his remarks on this subject, indicate that in his opinion some change in the present code will sooner or later have to be made. The thread-bare subject of medical education in the United States came in for a share of the president's attention. This has been for a long time a bone of contention, and the profession does not appear to be any nearer a solution of the difficulty than they were several years ago. The real solution is undoubtedly in the establishment of State examinations. It is impossible to expect any reform to come about in any other way, in the face of such a multiplicity of medical colleges as are to be found in the United States.

The work of the sessions was very well sustained. The address in Medicine was delivered by Dr. Shoemaker, of Philadelphia, and consisted of a resumé of the progress of medicine and new discoveries during the past year. The address in Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children was delivered by Dr. J. A. Reamy, of Cincinnati, O., in which he gave notes of 231 cases of laceration of the cervix uteri operated upon without a single death. The discussions on the various topics introduced were interesting and instructive, and nothing occurred to mar the harmony of the proceedings. A sudden gloom was cast over the Association at the close of the first day by the announcement of the death of Prof. Gross, of Philadelphia.

A formal invitation was tendered on behalf of the medical profession of the United States to the International Medical Congress to hold its next session in 1887, in the City of Washington. Various resolutions relating to public health and other matters of general interest were duly passed in the general sessions, for example, the Sanitary Regulations of Transatlantic Steamers, grant to the National Board of Health, appropriation to promote researches relating to the causes