

amined by any of the medical authorities, but the degrees or diplomas are not to be actually conferred until the license has been granted. The License is to be given in the name of the General Council, thus avoiding any professional inconvenience or territorial distinction. There are many other less important points which we need not refer to at present.

The new Bill is, on the whole, an improvement upon the existing one, although defective in several particulars. In the first place, we think that the proposed number of representatives is entirely too small, for we are convinced that the various opinions of so large a body as the medical profession of Great Britain cannot find expression in so small a number of representatives as twelve. The only reasonable objection to a large council is its expense, but this we do not hold to be a valid one.

Another point which will be likely to give rise to considerable discussion is the proportion of representatives assigned to the three kingdoms. The number of registered practitioners in England is not double the number of those in Ireland and Scotland, while the representatives will be two in the former to one each in the latter. Some difficulty will also be experienced in the amalgamation of the corporations and universities of the various kingdoms to elect their representatives, and complaints respecting the unequal representation will not be wanting.

Most of the provisions of the new Bill have been discussed by various persons, and some of them have been advocated by several of the most eminent medical men in Great Britain. The appointment of the examining board by the Council was proposed by Dr James, before the act of 1850 was passed. He also strongly maintained that no other diploma should be granted until the State License has been obtained. Mr. Charles Hawkins, a member of the Council, was strongly in favor of a council of twelve, and maintained that the representatives of the medical authorities should be excluded. This view of the case has been frequently urged, as it may be considered that a controlling body should be independent of those whom it is to control.

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PERSONAL.—At an examination held at the Royal College of Surgeons of England, on November 5th, 1870, Mr. Arthur Jukes Johnson, M.B., late of Toronto School of Medicine, passed the primary examination for member, and was highly complimented on his knowledge of anatomy and physiology.