

submitting to those restrictions, which the profession there have no doubt found it necessary to establish. We do not think that Mr. Fiddes' act savours much of dignity. The bill however is certainly objectionable in one respect, as it prevents Army and Navy medical officers from giving evidence in Courts of Law, not only ignores their qualification as medical practitioners, but subjects them to penalties, unless registered in accordance with its provisions. What could possibly have been the motive for the introduction of such a clause we cannot divine.

At a meeting of the Committee on Education held the same day, a further report was presented on the registration of students; and it was resolved that "after October 1st 1861 all medical students shall be enregistered," that the lists of students registered shall be closed within 15 days after the commencement of each session or term," and "the licencing bodies shall have power to admit exceptions as to the time of registration and shall transmit information of the same with the reasons, to the Branch Council where these exceptions have taken place. The schedule of enregistration is to specify the following particulars; name, date of birth, place of birth, present residence, date of registration, place of registration, registering body, and who and by what body the examination in Arts was conducted and its date.

At a meeting of the special Registration Committee held on the 21st, five applications from Homœopaths for registration were presented; viz, from Henry Thomas, and Thomas Smith, graduates of the Homœopathic College of Pennsylvania: and Samuel Eadon, James Coombs, and John Marchant Davison from the Homœopathic College of Cleveland, Ohio. Of these, Thomas Smith did not profess to have been examined in the College named, and the committee at once and without hesitation rejected his claim. Henry Thomas addressed to the Registrar and the members of the Branch Council for England a threatening letter of prosecution for damages in the event of his claim being refused. After considerable discussion, as to whether the act contemplated the registration of such degrees, it was finally resolved to submit it as a question to the Attorney General, whose opinion had not been given up to our last date.

On this point we have to remark, that if the Attorney General of England gives his opinion as to the construction to be put upon the medical law of Great Britain, his action will be in singular contrast to that of one of our own Attorney Generals in this country, who not only declined to express any opinion at all on a point of construction or operation of the law, submitted to him by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada, but did not even deign to acknowledge the reception of the letter conveying the interrogation.

The General Committee on Education met the same day and resolved "that the age of 21 be the earliest at which any professional licence shall be obtained; that four years of professional study shall be required after the examination in general education, and that the professional examination should be divided into at least two distinct parts; that the first be not undergone until after the termination of two years of study, and the final examination not until after the termination of four years of study."

The medical act provides that at these examinations any member of the Council be present, or the council may depute any person to serve in his stead on this