

admission as a medical student, to be carried with him as a warrant for his reception into the medical college in which he may intend to complete his studies.

*Resolved*, That all the medical colleges in the United States be, and they are hereby recommended and requested to require such a certificate of every student of medicine applying for matriculation; and when publishing their annual list of graduates, to accompany the name of the graduate with the name and residence of his preceptor, the name of the latter being clearly and distinctly presented, as certifying to the qualification of preliminary education.

A report on a code of medical ethics to govern the Profession generally, was read and adopted.

On the third day of session, a report on the organization of an American Medical Association was, after a good deal of discussion, adopted; while the subject of the separation of licensing from teaching by the same persons, after a debate of great interest, was referred to a committee to report at the next meeting of the Association. The Convention finally resolved itself into the American Medical Association, and the following gentlemen were returned by a committee selected for the purpose as its officers—Dr. Chapman of Philadelphia, President; Drs. Knight of Newhaven, Stevens of New York, Moultrie of S. Carolina, and Buchanan of Tennessee, as Vice-Presidents; Drs. Stillé of Philadelphia, and Dunbar of Baltimore, Secretaries; and Dr. Hays of Philadelphia, Treasurer. The next meeting is to be held in Baltimore. The whole proceedings were characterized by good feeling and sincerity of purpose. We regret to see, however, that our esteemed Boston contemporary, is beginning first to roll the ball of opposition against the six months' lecture terms. The terms in this country and in Great Britain are generally six months for all the important branches of medical education; and, considering that our climate is just as fickle as that of New England, we have no difficulty in completing it; nor are we aware that the lecturers or the students "loathe the sight" of each other, albeit we have experience in the matter ourselves. The great advantage of the six over the three months' courses resides in this, that the branches must be more efficiently, because more minutely, taught—an inducement quite sufficient, we should think, for students who desire something more than a mere superficial acquaintance with the various branches, and who study not for the degree, but for practice, and seek for minute knowledge, that they may be the better prepared for the active and responsible duties in which they are to engage. Although, however, it may be retorted upon us, that this is a point in which we have no right to interfere,—and we are sensible of the delicacy of our position,—we cannot help thinking that the institutions which carry out the resolutions of the Convention in this matter, will, so far from "drooping and dying," on the contrary be well supported by the community, upon the grounds which we have advanced. Will our contemporary excuse this difference of opinion with him, on this important subject?

*Coalition between the Faculty of Medicine of M<sup>c</sup>Gill College, and the Incorporated School of Medicine.*—A coalition has taken place between these hitherto rival institutions, which will secure to both parties great advantages, and be the means of conferring great

benefits on the Franco-Canadian medical students of this Province. They have urged, and not without some shadow of propriety, that being unable to appreciate lectures on medical science, delivered in the English language, they were debarred from profiting by those delivered at the University, and were consequently shut out from graduating in medicine, in this colony, in the only institution capable of conferring degrees. The coalition has removed this impediment; and in order to secure the object, the tickets of the lecturers of the School of Medicine will be acknowledged by the University, and their students may graduate upon the fulfilment of the simplest University regulation—that of completing one *annus medicus* in the University, the examination for the degree being moreover conducted in the College Hall by the Lecturers of the School of Medicine themselves, and in the French language. Although this coalition has been effected, the two institutions are yet perfectly distinct; the Faculty of Medicine of the College, being nominally the English lecturers under the charter of the School of Medicine, while University privileges are extended to the tickets of the lecturers of the same institution who will restrict themselves to the French language. The *Lancette Canadienne* has announced that Dr. H. Nelson has resigned his lectureship of Anatomy in the School of Medicine. The arduous duties which devolved on him from the delivery, during the session, of two courses on Anatomy, one in French and the other in English, proving too much for his physical capability, a resignation that gentleman's part was contemplated, but, in consequence of the coalition, he continues his charge, which he has hitherto carried on with such credit to himself and advantage to his class. Our contemporary does not appear to have been fully informed on this subject.

As far as regards the coalition of the Schools, we have been informed by several of the most respectable of the Canadian practitioners in this city, that the measure has given general satisfaction.

*Action for Slander.*—Our readers may recollect that in the number of this Journal for November, 1845, we noticed the report of an action at the Gore District Assizes, for slander, in which Dr. Alfred Digby, and Dr. Marter, figured respectively as plaintiff and defendant, when a verdict was obtained by the former of £25 damages. Very recently a copy of the *Hamilton Spectator*, of May 5, 1847, has been handed to us, in which we find the full report of another action for the same offence—at the same assizes—and between the same litigious gentlemen—with the mere difference of change of position—Dr. Marter, Plaintiff, and Dr. Digby, Defendant; in which damages were given in favour of the plaintiff to the amount of £125 1s. The circumstances of this case are briefly as follow:—A boy of the name of Alex. Sharpe, in falling from a tree fractured his femur above the condyles. Dr. Marter was called in, and, recognising the injury, with a splint and bandage adjusted the fractured extremities of the bone. Reaction did not set in; but, after directing the limb to be kept cool by an evaporating lotion of whisky and water; stating, moreover, his