refused the grant on account of the bad conduct of medical men in connection with the Hospital. It was also denied by Dr. Aikins. These gentlemen, as well as Dr. Lavell, repeated and sustained the assertion that the schools had been foremost in moving for a central examining board.

Dr. OLDRIGHT heartily endorsed Dr. Hall's remarks. He was aware that more by far came from the country than from the city unpaid for. The reason for this being that poor people were shipped off from country places without any guarantee, or any knowledge of one being required. They were thus thrown upon the charity of the city.

The following resolution were then introduced by Dr. Aikins and discussed in committee of the whole. First, that the following be an Executive Committee to prepare all items of business to be brought before this Council, and that they make their report on the first day of each session immediately after the reading of the minutes. That members desirous of bringing forward any matter do furnish the said Council with their views before the meeting of the Council, and that no other business be brought before the Council except with the consent of the majority of members present: Drs. Lavell, Dewar, Berryman, Wm. Clarke, Adams, Aikins, R. H. Clark, and Pyne.

Dr. Agnew objected to the motion, which would compel any member before submitting a motion, to obtain the consent of the Executive Committee or of the majority. He was amazed at Dr. Aikins, who called himself a "liberal," proposing a measure that would muzzle his opponents, and stifle discussion. No doubt Dr. Aikins had the majority at his back and could carry them with him, but he (Dr. Agnew) did not hesitate to say that if such a resolution were adopted, he would scorn to belong to such an illiberal body, and would consult his own dignity and his independent sense of right by withdrawing from the Council. He would move in amendment, seconded by Dr.

Resolved:—That it is a well understood principle, in all free deliberative bodies, that every member has an undoubted right to originate business.

Dr. Dewar was in favour of the motion, as so much time was lost in mere idle discussion.

Dr. CLARKE was strongly in favour of a committee being appointed.

Dr. Oldright protested against the motion. Gentiemen had, as an argument in its favour, alluded to the parliamentary custom of arranging and printing the order of business. This motion proposed something very different. It proposed to exclude all measures unless they first obtained the sanction of the Executive Committee. It would be considered an