

delegates, who, by virtue of such selection, should become Governors of the College; but that power should be limited to two representatives only for each University or incorporated school.

Again, in clause 3, section 4, a change might with advantage be made, as at present, and in the amended bill, in case of any death vacancy or resignation, the Board of Governors are given the privilege to "fill up such vacancy from amongst the eligible members of the College in the city or district where such vacancy shall have occurred." This is a very summary way of proceeding, and would have to be altered, provided the system of each district sending its own representative be adopted. Now let us remark on this point that the profession is being taxed every year to contribute to the funds of the College, and as tax-payers they ought not to be disfranchised, but should be given the right of electing their own delegate and of sending him to their medical parliament. How would it be, in case of a death vacancy, or of a resignation of any member of the House of Commons, or even of the Local Legislature, if the members of the House should proceed to elect a resident from the city or district where "such vacancy shall have occurred"!!! What a howl of indignation would there be throughout the country, and how it would strike at the principle of the independence of Parliament.

In section VII we read, "provided that such diploma shall have only been given after four consecutive years of study of the medical profession, or after four terms of consecutive lectures from the date of his admission to study, and according to the requirements of the existing law." Now we may remark that some Universities divide their courses of lectures into terms, and that during a six months course there may be three terms, so that we think this clause ought to be a little more explicit.

Section XI is a new clause; it provides for the examination of persons coming from recognized Colleges outside of Her