

GENERAL COUNCIL

OF

MEDICAL EDUCATION AND REGISTRATION.

WINTER SESSION, 1901.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

Thursday, December 4th.

Sir WILLIAM TURNER, K.C.B., President, in the Chair.

(Continued from page 1703).

THE ROYAL COLLEGES IN ENGLAND.

DR. McVAIL moved :

That a Committee be appointed to prepare a report on the differences that exist between certain licensing bodies on the one hand, and the General Medical Council on the other, regarding the courses and conditions of study, and the recognition of the institutions and schools in which the required courses may be taken; and that the report be considered by the General Medical Council at a special meeting, when the Council will decide what action, if any, shall be taken, and in particular whether the circumstances are such as to require action to be taken under Section XX of the Act of 1858.

The name given to the Council was the General Medical Council of Education and Registration, and they had spent more time and given more energy to the question of education than to any other that had come before the Council. The most important Committee of the whole Council was a Committee appointed some 15 years ago, named the Committee of Education, whose reports the Council had discussed at great length from time to time. The position of the Council under the Acts was that it laid down the minimum standard of study to be required by the various universities and licensing Boards. Those universities and licensing bodies undoubtedly could add to the course of study but under the Act the Council had proceeded as if those bodies could not subtract from a course of study and obviously if the medical profession were to be so governed that every name inserted on the *Register* should be that of a person who had been adequately taught, then only the Council could decide what the adequate study should be, otherwise there could be no minimum, and the reason for having a *Register* under the control of the Council would not exist. All the rights possessed by the licensing bodies were modified by the Acts of Parliament. Whatever rights they had as regards the study of the subjects under consideration must be carried out to the approval of the Council, and if the Council did not approve then its duty was to inform the Privy Council that the course of study of the particular licensing body was not sufficient. The Council had laid down certain definite regulations as to the study of different subjects, and the Royal Colleges had not confirmed those regulations as regards the institutions in which, and conditions under which, they could be taken. They had entirely gone against the Council's view as to the time of life at which these studies should be pursued. That was the difference between the Royal Colleges and the Council, and it was a great and most important difference. Three years had passed since this came to the knowledge of the Council. The Council had been most patient; it had not rushed into any particular course with regard to it. The Education Committee had reported upon it, and the Council decided that its policy should be upheld. Again it went to the Education Committee, and they had advised the Council to uphold the recommendations it had laid down. There was no indication that the bodies concerned were disposed to meet the views of the Council; on the contrary, a departure from the Council's recommendation with regard to the first year's study had led that body to question the Council's right to inspect any examination except the final examination in medicine, surgery, and midwifery. The original divergence on the part of those bodies from the regulations of the Council had led them to take their students entirely out of the *Students' Register*. Only

those members of the Council who knew the state of affairs before there was a *Students' Register* could know how important it was. The preliminary examination which the Colleges required from their students was no longer what was required according to the Council's regulation, and what these bodies did other bodies and the universities would consider themselves at liberty to do. This had been emphasised by the representative of the University of Dublin on the previous day, who stated that if the Royal Colleges held themselves free to do with the first year's study as they chose the University of Dublin would hold itself free to do as it liked in regard to the whole five years curriculum. Was the Council to let the matter drift on and sit still and do nothing? If it did by-and-by all the bodies would draw up what list of instructions they liked. The Council was bound to register on diplomas of the Colleges, but it was bound to report to the Privy Council when it thought a diploma was given on insufficient study, and it would then be for the Privy Council to say whether these diplomas should continue to be registered or not. If the Council did nothing it would be useless to continue the *Students' Register*, as it was not a complete list, and was no longer of value to anybody with reference to the date when a medical student began his curriculum. That, in his opinion, was a very serious matter. The whole of the Council's work in building up the system of medical education would practically come to an end if nothing was done, and there would be no safeguard to the public interests. He asked the Council whether it would or would not take action under such extraordinary circumstances. He proposed that a Committee should be appointed to draw up a statement of the whole of the facts of the case; that that Committee should submit the whole matter to independent counsel, and that the subject should be considered by a special Committee, in order that the Council might meet to settle this one question so grave and important to the whole profession. Then it would be for the Council to decide whether it should take action on the report or not. These bodies had a minimum course of study which the Council regarded as less than its minimum. The Council had decided that it would not give way on the matter, but somebody must give way. Simply to sit still and do nothing was giving way, and therefore the Council must decide formally and definitely whether it should do anything or nothing. If it decided to do nothing, then every one of the corporations could act in this matter precisely as it thought fit. There was one melancholy aspect of the matter, which was that these bodies were not small bodies; they were the most powerful bodies in the three kingdoms, but it was much better, if the Council had questions to settle as regards its rights under the Acts, that it should settle it with such distinguished bodies as the Royal Colleges in England rather than with smaller ones. That was the only point upon which they could congratulate themselves in relation to the whole business.

Dr. YOUNG seconded the motion because he considered it essential in the interests of medical education, and for the guidance of licensing bodies as a whole, that the Council should with as little delay as possible declare its policy; that it should make a clear, and explicit, and emphatic statement as to the course it intended to pursue with regard to the conditions of registration of medical students, and with regard to the conditions of medical study that it required of all those students subsequent to registration. The difficulties existing between the various bodies had been so fully explained during the present session that he did not think he should be justified in employing the time of the Council in recapitulating them. He reminded the Council that other bodies than those to which special reference had been made deviated from the regulations as laid down by the Council much more strongly than the bodies already alluded to. The question how far the deviation was permissible was one which the Council should decide. It was a question as to whether in future the Council was to determine the conditions of study and the conditions for admission for the course of study, or whether it should be left to the licensing bodies to determine for themselves by what conditions and special regulations the students who sought the licence which they gave should be governed. That was the point he wished to emphasise, because it was the principal point at issue. The Education

Committee had dealt with a few of the exceptions and had made certain suggestions which he did not think were practicable and had not met with the approval of the Council. It was not a question of the recognition of a special institution. If that were all there was no body better than the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons to determine what was satisfactory. It was whether the Council was in future to regulate the course of study for medical students or leave it to the licensing bodies. That was the point at issue between the Council and the Colleges, and he thought Dr. McVail's proposal was a satisfactory way of bringing about a settlement and as a step towards that settlement he hoped he might appeal with confidence to every member of the Council to support the proposal.

Dr. GLOVER said he had never heard, during the time he had been a member of the Council, a more grave resolution proposed than that now under discussion, and he never heard a resolution with a flimsier basis. He objected to the resolution, first because it involved a certain amount of disrespect to the Education Committee.

Sir JOHN TUKE assured Dr. Glover that there was no such feeling.

Dr. GLOVER maintained that there was, but if the Committee did not desire to express the sentiment he would express it for them. He objected to the multiplication of special meetings of the Council, as two meetings in a year were amply sufficient for its business, and this session had been prolonged by the discussion of these subjects. He invited Dr. McVail to tell the Council what was the value of appointing a Committee and holding a special meeting. There were no new facts to bring out.

Dr. ARTHILL would support Dr. McVail's resolution, for it would bring the matter to a conclusion; but he considered it was another mode of postponing any attempt at settlement. He had done his best to prevent any rash step being taken by the licensing bodies in Ireland, which had been anxiously looking for some decision upon the subject by this Council. He could have understood if Dr. McVail had moved that the English Colleges should be censured, but he could not understand what was to be gained by this resolution. What it was proposed the Committee should do could be found by studying the books and regulations of the licensing bodies. The Council had been advised by Mr. Muir Mackenzie that an appeal to the Privy Council would not succeed; and, as to a special meeting, the expense would run into about £500; and, while he regretted the action taken by the two English Colleges, and thought it a great misfortune in the interests of medical education, yet to lay the matter before the Privy Council would be still more to lower the dignity of the profession.

Mr. VICTOR HORSLEY felt that the motion was the first attempt to get the Council to look at this question not from the point of view of a side issue, but from the point of view of the constitution of the Council itself, and he therefore hoped that the Council would see its way to support it. In his opinion, considerable misapprehension had crept into the minds of some of the members. In the first place, there was no reason to employ counsel to determine what was the precise position of the Council. That had been done, and counsel knew that the licensing bodies had their own rights under their own charters. He would be very glad if the Privy Council could give an *ex cathedra* statement of what its opinion was as to whether this Council was the supreme authority on medical education, as it was understood to be by the Central Government. He believed if they applied to the Central Government, they would say that in 1886 they handed over medical education to the General Medical Council, and he thought at the present moment that same Government was hardly aware of what was happening in the Council. In his opinion it would be a good thing if the legal advisers supported the idea of going to the Privy Council and telling it what was going on, so that the opinion of the Privy Council might be asked on the question as to who was really the highest authority on medical education.

Dr. LITTLE was opposed only to that part of the resolution which referred to the holding of the special meeting, as it would be very difficult to hold a special meeting at any time which would not seriously interfere with the engagements of the members. It was no use to endeavour by any kind of

compromise or patience to settle the question. If a decision were much longer delayed the Council would have far more numerous, and perhaps graver, departures from its regulations forced upon it. As Dr. Atthill had said, he had persuaded the College of Physicians in Ireland to hold its hand, but he (Dr. Little) was certain he could not persuade that College to hold its hand much longer. It would adopt new resolutions to counteract the effect of the action of the English Royal Colleges. The Royal Colleges had taken a course which no other body had followed, and it was time that the Council put on its armour or submitted to be vanquished entirely.

Sir WILLIAM THOMSON regarded the question as one of the most important that had ever come before the Council. It was not a question affecting the position of the two Colleges, but affecting the position of the Council and its very existence. The Council existed for the purpose of directing or controlling medical education and looking after registration. If at the outset the Council was to be told by certain bodies that it had no right to lay down conditions which they should follow, then so far as the question of education was concerned as a function of the Council, he could not see why the Council existed. That being so, he could not understand the position taken up by Dr. Glover, who had taunted them as to the expense of these discussions. No matter whose fault it was that the discussion had taken place, it was a question of the highest importance not only to medical education in particular, but to education in general. The Council had laid down a scheme of education lasting five years which had been broken into by two of the bodies. A motion to accept a four years course had been rejected on the previous day, yet the Council sits still while two bodies adopted the four years course in spite of the decision of the Council. The Council must assert its authority, if it had authority, and if it had no authority, then it was absurd that it should time after time make schemes for education, and send them out to licensing bodies simply to have them hurled back upon them with contempt. The Council had been told that if it was dissatisfied with the standard of education adopted by any licensing body that it was to appeal to the Privy Council, and it had done so already with regard to one small body. If it were to do so in this case, whether it succeeded or not, it would at all events know where it was, and whether it was after all living in a fool's paradise or not. He hoped the resolution would be adopted and the Committee appointed, and that before their report came up some *modus vivendi* would be found which would be satisfactory to both bodies.

Dr. PYE-SMITH thought it would have been better and a saving of the Council's time if an appeal had been proposed at once to the Privy Council. That right of appeal was given with an object, but surely the object was to prevent bad administration, to prevent the lowering of the standard upon which men ought to be put on the *Register*. Could any one say honestly and faithfully that the present case was one to which those terms applied? Could anyone say, if the English Royal Colleges carried out their programmes as proposed, that the men who received their diplomas would be less educated than other men. The shower of pebbles had come from what might be called the crystal palaces. The Council ought to be content to believe that although it had powers strictly limited by Act of Parliament, yet it had on the whole exercised those powers with judgment and moderation, and if it continued to do so its influence would gradually extend. A good fight was an admirable thing, but let it not be a fight which would endanger the profession, which would do more to undo the influence of the Council and the progress which it had made than anything else. That was the position, and he thought it was not without hope. The two bodies would in a short time no doubt find a *via media* which would not lead to the triumph of one or the other, but would lead to the gradual progress in medical education which had increased up to this time, and that very much because all had worked together.

Sir CHRISTOPHER NIXON said that it was a matter of extreme regret to him that there should be this difference between this Council and these two most important corporations. But the Council could not ignore the result of the Colleges insisting upon their right to take a particular action which was in direct contravention of what had been laid down by

the General Medical Council. He had said that the interest of education was served by the action of the Colleges on the subject of the first year's medical study; but unfortunately the action taken by the Colleges reduced the power of the Council to a nullity. The danger of having it shown that the Council had not these powers was that an opportunity for a process of disintegration arose; each individual corporation, not with the power and authority and position of the Royal Colleges, and not from particularly worthy motives, instituting a set of regulations with regard to the medical curriculum which they would say they had a right to adopt equally with the English Royal Colleges, that was a danger which threatened from a variety of sources. In his opinion the Privy Council should determine whether this Council had the power which Mr. Victor Horsley said the central Government thought it had in connection with education and registration. If the Privy Council gave that distinct decision, he presumed that the licensing corporations would at once hold their hands. There was no other course open to the Council; there must be an authoritative decision upon this question. If the Privy Council distinctly limited the functions of the General Medical Council, and said that it had not legally the rights upon which it had been acting, and which it maintained it had, then as a great profession they ought to organise in every way in order to get the Legislature to give the Council that power, not merely in the interests of the profession, but in the interests of the public at large.

In reply to the PRESIDENT the representatives of the Royal Colleges declined to take part in the debate.

Dr. MACALISTER asked the Council if it could imagine their going before the Privy Council with the demand that the licence and Membership of the Royal Colleges should cease to be a registrable qualification, because the Privy Council sitting as a judicial body would not give a legal opinion upon the point as to whose authority was paramount. The Council could not bring the case before the Privy Council unless it absolutely asserted as the result of its investigations that these diplomas were unworthy of being registered. The General Medical Council would have no *locus standi* in the matter unless prepared to state that. He for one was not prepared to go so far. No doubt the Royal Colleges had dealt a blow at medical education which would be felt for some time, but he did not think the Council had lost all its influence as had been suggested. So long as it kept its hand on the registration of medical students and stood firm on the conditions which it alone had the right to make with regard to medical students, it would be a very powerful lever on the teaching bodies, and upon the parents of students, as it was still a desirable thing to be a registered student.

Dr. McVAIL, in reply, expressed his surprise at the speech of Dr. MacAlister, who seemed to think that the Council was to sit by and hope for a time when these bodies should repent. The University of Dublin had told the Council what it was going to do and other bodies would do the same thing. He did not think the Council could ask the Privy Council for advice as Sir Christopher Nixon had suggested. If the matter came before the Privy Council he assumed that body would deal with these two large bodies as it would between the Council and a small body, with regard to the first year of study, and say that these bodies did not come up to regulations. The point was that these bodies were accepting a course of study which in the opinion of the Council was insufficient, that was assuming the Council still adhered to the resolution that it passed at the instance of the Education Committee as to the first year's course. But as the whole matter was so involved a complete statement of all the facts should be made and that was why he proposed this resolution.

The PRESIDENT then put the resolution, which he declared carried.

By request the names and numbers were taken down, when it appeared that 16 voted for, 10 against, 3 did not vote, and 2 were absent.

Dr. McVAIL, at the request of the PRESIDENT, nominated the following members to serve on the Committee: Mr. Bryant, Dr. Norman Moore, and Mr. Young on behalf of the English Branch Council; Sir William Thomson and Mr. Ball on behalf of the Irish Branch Council, and Dr. McVail (to be Chairman), and Sir Hestor Cameron on behalf of the Scotch

Branch; and the President being *ex officio* a member of the Committee to be requested to take an interest in the proceedings, and that the fourth Tuesday in February be fixed for the date of the special meeting of the Council.

Mr. GEORGE BROWN asked, if the draft Midwives Bill was obtained from the late President of the Privy Council about that time, whether it could be submitted to the Council at the special meeting.

The PRESIDENT thought that was a very proper question. The first thing the Council would have to consider would be the report of this Committee, and on such an important question as the Midwives Bill if it were ready he thought the Council would think it advisable to consider it after the special subject had been disposed of.

LIST OF SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS RECOGNISED BY THE LICENSING BODIES.

Dr. MACALISTER moved that the list of scientific institutions, other than universities or schools of medicine at which the course of medical study might be commenced by applicants for registration in the *Students' Register* be approved by the Council. The list was published in the BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL of November 30th, p. 1629.

Sir CHRISTOPHER NIXON seconded.

Dr. NORMAN MOORE moved the following amendment, which he said was in the spirit of the resolution adopted by the Council in 1894 in connection with this subject, as he thought it was very desirable as far as possible that the list should be the same not only as to any particular body, but as to licensing bodies in general. He therefore moved:

That the list of scientific institutions other than universities and schools of medicine consist of teaching institutions where physics, chemistry, and elementary biology are taught, recognised by each licensing body as stated in the list forwarded each year, provided that the list in each case be accompanied by a statement that, after due inspection, the licensing body is satisfied that each institution so recognised possessed sufficient laboratory accommodation and appliances for the efficient teaching of the required subjects.

Mr. BRYANT seconded.

Dr. MACALISTER said that to adopt this amendment would be to knock the bottom out of everything that the Council had been doing, and Mr. TOMES urged Dr. Norman Moore to withdraw his amendment.

Sir CHRISTOPHER NIXON thought the Royal Colleges had advanced a distinct step, because this came nearer the words which the Council laid down "as approved by the Council" than any other action taken by the Royal Colleges.

Sir WILLIAM THOMSON pointed out that the adoption of the amendment would raise very great difficulties.

Dr. NORMAN MOORE said that the Royal Colleges were anxious to take every possible step to meet the Council; they had the most profound respect for it, and, as the amendment was practically the same as the resolution which the Council had originally come to, he persisted in it.

The amendment was then put and declared lost, whereupon Dr. MACALISTER's motion was put and carried.

Dr. MACALISTER moved, Dr. WINDLE seconded, and it was resolved:

That the Students Registration Committee be empowered to give provisional approval on behalf of the Council to other scientific institutions of the same status which may be hereafter recognised by licensing bodies; and that the Committee be instructed to report to the Council at each session the institutions it has thus provisionally approved.

INSTRUCTION IN ANÆSTHETICS.

Sir JOHN BATTY TUKE brought up a report of the Education Committee on a communication from the Council of the Society of Anæsthetists. This communication, dated June 6th, pointed out that:

1. There is at present no compulsory training in anæsthetics in any hospital or teaching centre in Great Britain and Ireland.
2. There is no examination in this subject testing the knowledge or experience of students before admission to practice.
3. The responsibility of giving anæsthetics involves risks to life.
4. Every member of the medical profession is liable to be called upon to give anæsthetics, and very many are compelled to undertake that duty without help, advice, or guidance.

The Society therefore urged that the teaching of the administration of anæsthetics should be included in the schedule of compulsory subjects, and expressed its willingness to furnish details, should the Council desire it, with regard to the

manner in which teaching and examination should be conducted. Upon this the Committee reported as follows:

The Committee fully appreciate the importance of proper teaching in the subject of anaesthetics; but they are of opinion that it is not expedient that it should be compulsorily included as a separate subject of the medical curriculum.

Sir John Batty Tuke said that the Committee sympathised with the desire that every student should be instructed in anaesthetics, but this was already so fully done in all large schools that this school did not think it desirable to make it a separate subject. He moved that the report be received, entered on the minutes, and approved.

Dr. NORMAN MOORE seconded.

Mr. VICTOR HORSLEY thought that the subject ought to be specifically mentioned in the Council's recommendation as being included in the final examination.

Mr. GEORGE BROWN suggested that candidates for the final examination should produce evidence of having given anaesthetics in a certain number of cases.

Dr. PYE-SMITH observed that the subject was taught very well. It was one that all students were desirous of learning, and it was not necessary, therefore, to make it a compulsory subject.

Dr. HERON WATSON stated that from the very time anaesthetics were introduced it was taught and all dressers were required to have a certain knowledge of the subject.

Mr. VICTOR HORSLEY did not say that the schools did not teach it. His contention was that the schools were in advance of the Council.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE GENERAL AND BRANCH COUNCILS.

On the motion of Dr. MACALISTER, seconded by Mr. BRYANT, the following interim report from the financial relations was received and entered on the minutes:

The Committee report that the present relations between the General and Branch Councils are determined by the Medical Act, 1858. To modify these relations and secure a satisfactory financial basis, an Amending Act will be required. The Committee is not prepared at this meeting to recommend the lines on which the amendments should be framed, and asks the Council to continue the Committee to the next session.

Mr. TOMES moved and Dr. ATTHILL seconded:

That the annual payments of £215 12s. 6d. to the Alliance Insurance Company, which form a sinking fund, be discontinued, under the terms of the agreement with the Insurance Company.

After some discussion as to the rate of interest and amount of loss incurred by the Council, this motion was, with the assent of the mover and seconder, referred to the Finance Committee, with a request to report to the Council at the May meeting, Mr. Tomes being added to the Committee.

On the motion of Mr. BRYANT, seconded by Mr. TOMES, it was resolved:

That in order to obviate the necessity for the English Branch Council to sell out Consols at their present depreciated value, the General Medical Council sanctions the temporary advance of £600 at 3 per cent. by the Dental Fund to the English Branch Council.

REPORT OF THE PHARMACOPOEIA COMMITTEE.

Dr. MACALISTER, Chairman of the Committee, brought up a report. The report stated that 31,268 copies of the *British Pharmacopoeia*, 1898, and 320 copies of the *Indian and Colonial Addendum*, 1900, had been disposed of. In the fresh issue of 1,500 copies of the *Pharmacopoeia* made in July a slip correcting a few minor errors in the text had been inserted. A communication had been received from the Secretary of State for India asking for 3,500 copies of the *Indian and Colonial Addendum*, and requesting that, having regard to the conditions obtaining in India, certain alterations affecting three of the formulæ in the *Addendum* should be made. The Committee stated that by sanctioning the insertion of two short paragraphs in the appendix, with consequential alterations in a few lines of the text, the Council could do what was necessary to adapt the *Addendum* for official use in India.

The Council considered the matter *in camera*, and on readmission of strangers the PRESIDENT announced that the Council had come to the following resolutions:

1. That the issue of a "Government of India Edition" of the *Addendum*, including the modifications communicated to the Council *in camera*, be sanctioned by the Council for use in India.

2. That the Executive Committee be empowered to take on behalf of the Council the necessary steps for the publication of the "Government of India Edition" of the *Addendum*.

EXAMINATION COMMITTEE REPORT.

On the motion of Mr. BRYANT, seconded by Dr. PETTIGREW, it was resolved:

That the reports from the Examination Committee on the inspection of the examinations of the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin—(a) on the examination held in July, 1901; (b) on the examination held on October, 1901—be received and entered on the minutes.

REPORT OF PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

On the motion of Dr. BRUCE, seconded by Sir HECTOR CAMERON, a report from the Public Health Committee was received and entered on the minutes. The most important recommendation in the report was that the period during which a candidate should be "associated day by day in the duty, routine and special, of public health administration under the supervision of" a medical officer of health, and that such period should be distinct and separate from the period of a laboratory instruction, should be reduced to three months.

Dr. BRUCE explained that the Committee desired to maintain the course of nine months and that the proposed alteration was confined to the outdoor course, and moved a resolution approving the recommendation.

Dr. NORMAN MOORE seconded, as the regulation with regard to the six months had caused great inconvenience throughout London.

Mr. YOUNG said he had been asked to move that the words "day by day" be omitted from the regulation.

Dr. McVAIL said that this was a very important subject and suggested that it would be better to adjourn its further consideration to next session which after further discussion was agreed to.

REPORT OF STUDENTS REGISTRATION COMMITTEE.

On the motion of Sir HUGH BEEVOR, seconded by Mr. VICTOR HORSLEY, the report of the Students' Registration Committee was received, entered on the minutes, and approved.

INSPECTION OF EXAMINATIONS.

On the motion of Dr. MACALISTER, seconded by Mr. BRYANT, it was resolved:

That Sir Geo. Duffey be appointed Inspector of the Final Examinations for the year 1902.

On the motion of Dr. MACALISTER, seconded by Mr. BRYANT, it was resolved:

That the attendance of Dr. Herringham be not required at the Final Examination of the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin, on the occasion in 1902 when the Council's Inspector of Final Examinations is present.

INSPECTION OF PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

It was moved by Sir JOHN TUKE, seconded by Dr. NORMAN MOORE, and resolved:

That the sum of £50 be placed at the disposal of the Education Committee for the purpose of providing for the inspection of certain of the recognised preliminary examinations in general education during the year 1902.

MULTIPLICITY OF EXAMINATIONS.

On the motion of Dr. WINDLE, seconded by Dr. MACALISTER, it was resolved:

That the Council recognises the disadvantages arising from the present multiplicity of examinations qualifying for entrance to the various professions, but that, being unable itself to take any active step in the matter, the Council do forward the memorial from the Committee of the Headmasters' Conference to the Lord President of the Council with a suggestion that this is a suitable question for the consideration of the Consultative Committee to the Board of Education.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Dr. GLOVER, as one of the direct representatives, proposed a vote of thanks to the President for his conduct in the chair, which was unanimously agreed to.

The PRESIDENT expressed his thanks, and regretted that this was the last occasion on which Dr. Glover would be in a position to make such a motion.

The proceedings then terminated.