the senses is coloured and perverted by this mental condition, so that the patient really labours under delusions of suspicion rather than under disorder of the special senses. The poison of alcohol produces very different effects in different persons. Some drunkards never have delirium tremens, but, after, perhaps, one or two transient acute attacks, sink into the chronic insanity of intemperance. Others have many successive attacks of delirium tremens, and never become insane in any other form We do not know the reason of this difference.

Dr CLOUSTON thought the most wonderful thing about the case was the recovery of the patient.

Dr. ROBERTSON read a paper entitled "Observations on some points in Cerebral Pathology, and on Percussion of the Skull." (See "Original Articles," p. 224.)

There was then a discussion on the evidence given before the recent Commission on the Lunacy Laws in which Drs. Robertson, Ireland, and Yellowlees, took part.

MEDICAL OFFICERS QUALIFICATIONS BILL.

Dr. FAIRLESS laid upon the table a copy of a Bill which it was intended should be introduced into the House of Commons, by Mr. Errington, entitled "The Medical Officers Qualifications Bill." He pointed out that among other things, a new examination was to be demanded of all Asylum Superintendents, Parochial Medical Officers, and, indeed, of all who held any public appointment. In support of this he read the following excerpt from the Bill :—

2. *From and after the first day of January*, 1879, clause thirty-six of the Medical Act shall be and is hereby amended as follows :—No person shall hold any appointment as a Physician, Surgeon, or other Medical Officer in the Military or Naval Service, unless he be registered under this Act; and no person shall hold any appointment as a Physician, Surgeon, or other Medical Officer in Emigrant or other Vessels, or in any Hospital, Infirmary, Dispensary, or Lying-in Hospital, not supported wholly by voluntary contributions, or in any Lunatic Asylum, Gaol, Penitentiary, House of Correction, House of Industry, Parochial or Union Workhouse or Poorhouse, Parish Union, or other Public Establishment, Body, or Institution, or to any Friendly or other Society for affording mutual relief in Sickness, Infirmity, or Old Age, nor as a Medical Officer of Health, unless he be registered under this Act, and unless. IN ADDITION TO BEING SO REGISTERED, he shall also have been examined and declared competent for such appointments by an Examining Board to be constituted as hereinafter provided.

3. Within a period of *three months* after the passing of this Act the General Medical Council shall appoint an Examining Board, consisting of *three* Examiners from England, *three* from Ireland, and *three* from Scotland, whose duty it shall be to examine all persons who, being already duly registered under the Medical Act, shall present themselves for Examination, and who, on passing such Examination, shall be entitled to append to their names on the General Medical Register the letters C.M.B., signifying Civil Medical Board, and shall be eligible to hold public appointments as provided in clause two of this Act.

Dr. FAIRLESS then requested Dr. Wallace to favour the Association with a statement regarding some meetings which had been held in Greenock on the subject.

Dr. WALLACE said—Mr. Stewart, the Member of Parliament for Greenock, sent me a draft of the Bill referred to, "The Medical Officers Qualifications Bill." It is of a most monstrous and anomalous character; indeed, it is a direct encroachment on the rights and privileges of our profession. It provides that any medical man may practice as a private physician or surgeon, or in any such institution as the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh or Glasgow, but that no medical man shall hold a public appointment without undergoing a certain examination, for which there must be paid an extra fee. I think it absurd for a private member to introduce into Parliament a measure of such a sweeping character. I am glad to say that Mr. Stewart is fully alive to the unjust nature of the Bill, and is prepared, if necessary, to move that it should be read that day six months, which is equivalent to its rejection.

After some conversation, it was agreed that the prospects of such a Bill becoming law were so remote, that no immediate action was necessary on the part of the Association.

A vote of thanks to the Faculty, for the use of their Hall, terminated the proceedings.

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