

opposition to the advance of science, and the diffusion of real knowledge, the well-meant and loudly-called-for interference of the government, to prevent ignorant impostors from tampering with human life. That the public are not fit to judge in such a difficult matter, is quite evident from the fact, that in the more simple one, of electing a representative, they have actually chosen some of those advocates of quackery, and invested them with enough uncontrolled power to be injurious. We know full well, that as soon as any measure is laid before Parliament, our brethren in Upper Canada will meet with strenuous opposition, and will have a hard battle to fight, and we trust that the respectable practitioner, who calls the meeting, will not limit his exertions to that one act, but carry out his plans, in that house, in which his high attainments as a member of a learned profession, and his standing in society so justly entitled him to sit, and that there, where he will be listened to with attention and respect, he will claim for his profession, the protection granted to all other professions in this country, and to our own in this part of the Province.

But, are there no abuses to correct except those arising from the spread of quackery? Is that the only object which should occupy the attention of the profession at the approaching meeting? There are many others, and amongst them—medical education. We have now three Universities of British character, and no doubt, an effort will soon be made to establish a French one. These three Universities have the power of granting Medical Degrees, and we have also a Board of Medical Examiners in Upper Canada, and a College of Physicians and Surgeon in Lower Canada, who also grant licenses to practise. It is true that the law recognises these two latter as alone capable of granting licenses, but in point of fact, the Universities give the license, for their Degrees, being put on the same level with those from the Mother Country, exempt their holders from a second examination before the College or the Board.

These Colonial Degrees do more, they carry greater protection than degrees from Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin, Edinburgh, Glasgow or London, for the latter Universities give Degrees in *Medicine* only, and the candidate presenting one of them, is examined in Surgery and Midwifery. They afford greater protection than the Colleges of Surgeons of London, Dublin, Edinburgh or Glasgow, for these grant diplomas in *Surgery* only, and practitioners of several years' standing, have to pass an examination here in Medicine and Midwifery before getting permission to practise in this Province. The Degrees given by these Colonial Universities actually entitle their holders to greater privileges than can be conferred by any one University or College in Great Britain or Ireland. We will not