

let me ask you, but a "certificate of qualification." It is, moreover, a license, *ad practicandum*; and what else does the New School ask for its "certificate of qualification?" They ask for a Diploma, to all intents and purposes, and be the wording of the Bill in this respect what it may, it savours of deception to attempt to disguise the fact.

REASON 10.—The last reason advanced by the Faculty, why the power of conferring Diplomas or Certificates, should be denied to the "New School of Medicine;" is based upon the fact of the non-possession of this power or privilege, by the British Metropolitan and Provincial Schools of Medicine, in number between 30 and 40. This power is restricted to 18 Incorporated Institutions at the utmost in Great Britain, and it is this very restriction which has produced such beneficial influences upon the Profession there. The private schools in Britain seek not a power or privilege of the kind. They are satisfied with the simple recognition of their lectures. And what valid grounds or reasons can be urged, that the "New School of Medicine" in this city, formed, I may say, but yesterday, having certainly not yet completed their second course of lectures, should enjoy a position which is withheld from the British Metropolitan and Provincial Schools, nearly all of which are Schools of eminence and celebrity, and in which a large number of the most eminent medical men of England, Scotland, and Ireland have considered it, and do consider it, an honor to be teachers.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, I cannot refrain from recording this opinion, that the question involved in the petition of the "New School" has been made to assume a feature, which is not warranted by any circumstances connected with it. It has been dis-

cussed as a party question, and has been decided by the Legislative Assembly upon such grounds, and not upon its intrinsic merits. I have in these lectures, carefully, dispassionately, and candidly, reviewed the position maintained by the Medical Faculty of McGill College. I have inquired into the validity of their "reasonable objections," and tested, by an appeal to figures and to facts, they have not been found wanting. In the task which I have just completed, I have proved that we have already in this country three times as many Corporate Institutions, granting Degrees, in reference to the population, as obtains in Germany, France, or Great Britain, and that we have actually a greater relative ratio than is met with in the United States. I have exhibited the effects upon the Medical Profession, which are unavoidably concomitant with an undue and unnecessary proportion of schools,—that that Professional Character has become degraded; and from the examples of Great Britain, France and Germany, I have pictured an opposite state of things, the direct result of a due and regulated proportion. It remains with you now, Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, to decide between the alternatives; to adopt the European practice, a limitation of Corporate Medical Schools, by which the respectability of the Profession will be maintained; or the American one, a multiplication of such schools, by which it will be assuredly lowered.

I have the honour to remain,
Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. HALL, M.D.

Montreal, February 25, 1845.

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