

doing so, they are only laying the foundation of their own prosperity, never imagining that they will thereby entitle themselves to special legislative favor. It seems to require the great learning of Drs. of Divinity and of physic, to invent such refined ideas of special claims. Expenditure of means, a special claim! It is common to every profession and art under the sun, and therefore, if one obtains a monopoly, for *this* cause, let every one be a monopoly, that the consequent intolerable state of society may at once, and forever rid the country of all tendencies to grant special rights for such flimsy reasons. We submit.

II. THAT WHATEVER ONE MAN HAS A RIGHT TO DO, ALL MEN HAVE A RIGHT TO DO, UNLESS THE FIRST CAN ESTABLISH A SPECIAL RIGHT.

(a) All admit, that the physician has as good a right to recover pay for his medical services, from the man who employs him, as to recover pay for his toil in husbandry from the man who makes purchase of his produce, and hence his right is unquestioned. But (b) it is impossible for him to establish a *special* right, and (c) therefore all men have a faultless right to recover pay for medical services, when employed, on the common principle that the employer becomes indebted to the employed. Again, we submit.

III. THAT PEOPLE ROBBED OF THEIR RIGHTS, ARE BENEFITTED BY HAVING THEM RESTORED.

(a) To recover pay for serving a sick employer, is as truly the right of every man, as to recover pay for serving one in health; and we have seen that all men have an equal right to recover pay for medical services when employed to perform them. (b) But the restrictive laws which now protect the medical profession, rob the great mass of the people of this right; (c) therefore by their removal, society at large would be benefitted—and this benefit would appear. 1. in securing the best attainable means of health to every class of citizens. In cities and large towns the tasteful cabinet-maker, and the gorgeous upholsterer, may open their warehouses with advantage, and all may be compelled to admit, that their chairs, tables, sofas, &c., are far superior to those manufactured by carpenters and

ploughmen: now even upon such an admission, would it be right to grant a monopoly of the business to the first named gentlemen? what would be the effect, of exacting from every other person a fine of five pounds, for every day that he might be employed in the manufacture of these articles? Or of exacting a fine of £25 from every carpenter and ploughman, found making such articles with the hope of gain or reward? All must admit, that the execution of such enactments, would prevent the poor man from having a better article of furniture than he could manufacture with his own hands, unless the monopolists *furnished his house gratuitously*. Now the man who understands Canada, knows that even in the back woods of our country, every neighborhood has its genius, who can make a better article of furniture than his neighbors, and who is often found wielding the saw and the hammer in the dwelling of a neighbor, while that neighbor is wielding for him, the axe or the handspike, under the blaze of a burning sun. On returning home, each finds himself the gainer—the genius smiles to see that his neighbor has performed more massive toil in his fallow, than his own less muscular arm could have accomplished—and that neighbor is pleased to find in his habitation, a better couch on which to rest his toil worn limbs, than he could have manufactured with his own hands. An advantage which he could not have enjoyed, had he not been thus at liberty to avail himself of his neighbor's superior skill; as the warehouse articles first referred to, would be just as accessible to him, were the establishments located in the cities of the moon. And who that understands the subject, will venture to deny, that the picture we have drawn, finds a full and perfect illustration in every department of the arts—not only in every department of the arts, but in every one of the professions! Who can deny that in relation to the thousands of whom we have been speaking, our diploma'd doctors might as well have their ride in some district of the "celestial empire," as in the Province of Canada. Yea more, who can deny that the same is true, in relation to many miserable wretches, who die within call of such