

English Law, of French Law and of Canadian Law, to those of the second year; on leases, deposits, suretyships, &c., to those of the third year; and professor Laflamme on the Law of real estate and customary Law, divided into three courses for the three classes of students.

We believe that the whole of these courses have not as yet been completed and that the lectures have not been hitherto so regularly given in the Faculty of Law as in the Faculty of Medecine. The same thing may be said of the Laval University, and it will always be the case, more or less, so long as these institutions will have to depend chiefly on judges or gentlemen with a large practice at the bar for filling their chairs.

Mr. Abbott, the Dean of the Faculty, is a gentleman of great professional attainments and hitherto a partner of the present Judge Badgley. The Honorable T. C. Aylwin besides having been one of the most brilliant members of the Canadian bar, has been most conspicuous as a politician. He was, as Solicitor General a member of the two Lafontaine - Baldwin cabinets; and during several years while he represented the county of Portneuf and the city of Quebec in the Provincial Parliament, he stood there as one of the most eloquent and indomitable members of Her Majesty's opposition. He was appointed to the bench in 1848 and was called subsequently to the Court of Appeals.

MM. Torrance, Laflamme and Lafrenaye are young men of great talent and the latter is said to be one of the best read persons in his profession, and peculiarly fitted for the lectures on legal bibliography. Mr. Laflamme and Mr. Lafrenaye are French Canadians, and give most of their lectures in French. About one half of the students in the Faculty of Law are of French origin.

The reader must have already noticed that several of the professors in the Faculties of Law and of Medecine in the

Laval University are protestants, and of British origin: these facts show that notwithstanding the desire which exists on both sides to keep the higher education separate, men of different races and creeds, are to a certain extent indispensable to each others; and such occurrences, which are numerous in our Community, ought to be an additional reason for all parties to cultivate feelings of tolerance and of mutual forbearance, if not from better motives, at all events, as a lawyer would say, *ex necessitate rei*.

As we have already stated, the faculty of Medecine has from its commencement been a prosperous and important department of the University. The thoroughness of its course of studies has given it a high reputation, and so established

the value of its degrees that its certificates are received by the University of London and other British Colleges. In its last annual announcement, the Faculty made the following statement:

"In taking a retrospective view of its past and present condition, the Faculty of medicine of McGill College is reminded that twenty-eight years have elapsed since it was first established. Its lecturers were then the only authorized teachers of medicine in British North America. Previously to incorporation with the University they had lent their services to similar pursuits and were associated together in 'The Montreal Medical Institution,' of which they were founders, and thus, as an independent school was continued for five years after the date of its commencement in 1821. At this interesting period, it counted but four chairs and these were limited to

Practice of Medicine, Chemistry and Materia Medica, Midwifery, Anatomy and Surgery. The two last named were subsequently divided, and soon Chemistry and Materia Medica were taught separately, as also Anatomy, while Surgery was united to Midwifery. In 1842 the latter connexion was severed, and each constituted an independent department. Three years afterwards, Clinical Medicine and Surgery, Institutes of Medicine, Medical Jurisprudence, and Botany were superadded; and in the next session Clinical Medicine was separated from Clinical Surgery. And in this position it is now, with a curriculum so adapted, that it can afford a complete education in medicine to its matriculants. Beginning as the pioneer school in this province, various adverse circumstances have had to be contended against; but, notwithstanding these objectionable influences, increasing encouragement has continued to mark its progress."

