

fact which McGill's petition very cleverly does neither deny nor admit, namely—that McGill University confers the degree of Bachelor of Arts on every student who passes successfully through the course of Arts; but the petition very artfully tries to create the impression that numerous special examinations are passed yearly in view of conferring the degree of B.A. as is done in Laval." There is no such artifice implied in the petition, it states the exact facts of the case, viz.—nine examinations in four years. How many must have Laval! The same quibbling is apparent as to the petition of the Law Faculty, referring to the *pro forma* delivery of lectures. When pressed, Mr. Pagnuelo admits that McGill Law Faculty was aimed at. Perhaps the most ingenuity is displayed in avoiding the claims of McGill in reference to the rights conferred upon the Law Faculty before Confederation. There is no one denies the right of the Bar to its examination, but it is denied that it ever had a right to prescribe the number of lectures to be delivered. McGill Law Faculty, as Dr. Hutchinson stated at the meeting of the Graduates' Society on the 2nd instant, is perfectly willing that the Bar examination show what the students know, but denies that the Bar has any right to say how that knowledge is to be acquired by stipulating the number of lectures to be delivered. "For years," said that gentleman, "I was an examiner, and know whereof I speak, and know that McGill students stood high in the examinations, and of the two B.C.L.'s of McGill not admitted during that period, our faculty had rejected twice or three times before conferring on them the degree."

Mr. Pagnuelo "cleverly and artfully" refers to the two examinations required to be passed by Law students before the Bar in Ontario, but carefully says nothing of McGill graduates in Arts being allowed to study on the strength of that degree. Of six graduates in Arts of '86, now studying Law, three are in Ontario, none of whom had to pass a preliminary examination, and are indentured for three years only, whilst those who are in this, their native Province, have been compelled to pass such examination and to be indentured for four years, provided they procure a certificate of attendance in some eleven hundred lectures in law. This is patriotism with a vengeance, this is encouragement to stand true and abide by their native Province! Is the Bar of Quebec more learned than that of Ontario!

"We have no selfish interest in the matter," writes Mr. Pagnuelo, and implies that the University has. Which of the two is most likely to have? "Public good is our only motive," your's is the reverse. Let

the people answer which has the "public good" most at heart—the man who is striving to make the profession of Law a pure monopoly, or the University, which is doing its very best to foster and encourage the education of the people.

"The question ought not to be—Is the number too large for the convenience of the unpaid professors, but is it too large for the wants of the students; and the good of professional education? The English Universities choose the first ground, we choose the second; that is the difference between us. They have personal ends to serve, we have only the general public interest in view."

The English Universities do not choose the first ground, they choose the second, and they do say that this will never be accomplished by the delivery of a certain specified number of lectures—without reference to quantity or quality—and which may be delivered by men who, the less they know about their subjects the more will they be able to say, and the better adapted to meet the absurd and ridiculous demands of the Bar.

THE MEDICAL QUESTION.

It devolves upon us to discuss, in this issue, a subject which we have not yet treated editorially, although, from time to time, mention has been made of it in our columns. We refer to the movement in favour of women studying medicine, a movement which, although of recent growth, has already gained a foothold in most civilized countries, and while frowned upon by some with horror, and hailed by others with delight, is now accepted as an established fact, and one likely to obtain increased recognition.

The question whether women should enter the medical profession is one on both sides of which there is much to be said, and which, moreover, merits careful consideration, as referring not only to the present but to future generations. The principal arguments of the opposing force are based upon the hardening effect that the study of anatomy is calculated to produce upon the emotions and sympathies. It would be impossible, they say, for any girl or woman to pursue the thorough and prolonged course in dissecting necessary for the degree of M.D. without losing, in a measure, the maiden modesty and true womanliness which are her essential charms. Besides, she is not fitted nor intended for a public life; her health is uncertain, her powers of endurance are limited, her nerves are weak; home is her sphere; her part is that of the sympathetic companion, the careful housewife, and the tender mother. Let our women be