

Council, and the two Professors of McGill College who were present. The third section of the 2nd paragraph of the Amended Bill as reported, formed no part, however, of any such compromise. It is so unjust, that if it had been written in *extenso* before the Committee rose, I do not think it would form part of the Act to day; and the Council will, I am convinced, at their next meeting, adopt the proper expedient to render it null and void." Now this section thus insinuated to have been clandestinely smuggled into the Bill by McGill influence, reads thus:—

The certificate of any University or incorporated Medical School in Lower Canada that any student thereof has duly passed such matriculation or preliminary examination shall be evidence thereof.

As you see it merely gives Lower Canada Colleges the privilege of examining their own students, according to the standard of Matriculation established under the Act, which is the same as that recommended in June last, by the Council of Medical Education and Registration of Great Britain, the requirements of which are as follows:—

"Compulsory, English language, including grammar and composition; Arithmetic, including vulgar and decimal fractions; Algebra, including simple equations; Geometry, first two books of Euclid; Latin translation and grammar; and of the following optional subjects: Greek, French, German, Natural philosophy, including mechanics, hydrostatics, and pneumatics.

"After 1869, Greek will be one of the compulsory subjects.

But the President of the Council has not yet done with the Medical Faculty of McGill, his pet measure having been thwarted as therein shewn; in his introductory lecture delivered at the opening of the new Medical School in Kingston, in October last, we are spoken of in the following complimentary terms:—

"As the matriculation or preliminary examination must be passed before the students can enter any Medical College, it is not necessary that the examiner should know where they intend to prosecute their medical studies, so that the factious opposition which a certain College has raised to those examinations, under the plea that their students would not be fairly dealt with, has no foundation on which to rest, and I fear that the public will be uncharitable enough to suspect that their opposition was not undertaken in the interests of the students, nor in the interests of science, but merely because the Professor of that College dreaded that the regulations of the Council would have thinned their classes by diminishing the number of students and that consequently the revenue which they derive from the manufacture and sale of Degrees would be wonderfully curtailed."