

St. Sulpice and the Jesuits concerning this and other matters spiritual as well as temporal, and he thought that he had fulfilled his mission in this particular instance most satisfactorily when he had obtained their consent to form an amalgamation between the bodies just named, and the French Montreal School of Medicine and Surgery was in this manner absorbed, as it were, by the Laval University, professors, buildings, hospitals and all, and was henceforward to be regarded and known as the Montreal branch of the Laval University. His Holiness the Pope shortly afterwards issued a bull, approving of this arrangement and confirming the appointments then made. The professors of the Montreal School of Medicine fell into the trap set for them most unsuspectingly, and this apparently satisfactory state of affairs lasted for about a couple of months; when the Faculty of the Montreal School of Medicine, now the Montreal branch of Laval, felt the necessity of making certain alterations in their staff of professors, and wishing to make a certain appointment, the party named was refused at Quebec, and they were coolly informed that in future they would be spared this trouble, and that all appointments would henceforward be made by the authorities of the Parent University at Quebec. This clipping of their wings opened their eyes, and a revolution followed, most of the professors preferring to remain as the Montreal School of Medicine, and to retain their rights as such as heretofore, rather than sell their birthright for a mess of pottage. Laval then endeavored to compel them, but the nuns of the Hotel Dieu, in consequence of an old arrangement, supported the Montreal School, and refused Laval the use of their valuable Hospital, which was indispensable to the latter. From that time the Montreal School has continued to carry on its lectures independently and under affiliation with Cobourg, as before.

Laval, however, having once obtained a footing (though only nominal) in this city, is determined to maintain her ground, and proceeded to fill up the vacancies in her medical staff, created by the secession of most of the old professors, a few only remaining with her, and opened her doors to medical students in this city the same year (1878), and as a hospital was indispensable, she opened a new one for the accommodation of her students, the Hospital of Notre Dame, in 1880.

As this step injured the Montreal School very

materially, the lectures being delivered in the French language only, in both of these institutions, they strenuously objected to it, and finally sent one of their members (Dr. d'Orsonnens) both to London and to Rome, to obtain a legal opinion upon the powers and privileges allowed by the Royal Charter of Laval, and also to lay the matter before His Holiness the Pope. The following was the opinion received from Sir Farrer Herschell, Solicitor-General of England, after a careful investigation of that charter:—

#### RE UNIVERSITY LAVAL AT QUEBEC.

"I am of opinion that the Laval University of Quebec is not entitled under its Charter to establish itself elsewhere than in Quebec, or to establish faculties of Theology, Law, Medicine and Arts, to exist at the same time at Quebec and Montreal. I think the Charter by which it is incorporated establishes it as a local University at Quebec, and that it acts in excess of the powers and privileges conferred upon it by the Charter when it establishes itself elsewhere. There are various considerations which point to this conclusion, amongst others, I may mention that the title is strictly local, that the visitor is the Archbishop of Quebec, that the Rector is the Superior of the Quebec Seminary, and that the Council consists principally of the Directors of that Institution. If it were in the power of the Laval University to do what is contended for, great inconvenience might arise: for all the senior professors who form part of the Council might at any particular time be professors of the branch at Montreal whilst the other *ex officio* members of the Council were all at Quebec. Further, it is to be observed that the express power is given to affiliate to and connect with the University Colleges, &c., anywhere within the province, and this I think is all that the Charter authorizes to be done outside Quebec. It is to be noted that the word 'connect' on which I understand reliance is placed as justifying the action of the University Laval is joined to the word *affiliate* by the conjunctive 'and'. The words are not 'affiliate or connect'. It seems to me clear therefore that the Charter does not warrant a connection apart from an affiliation.

"It follows from what I have said that professors of the succursale at Montreal are not entitled to be styled professors of the University Laval.

"I think that professors of the succursale are not entitled as such to take part in the Council of the University Laval.

"For the reasons given I think faculties established by the University Laval at Montreal or elsewhere than at Quebec cannot form part of the University Laval.