of the other party. The Minerve contains a series of letters from both, in one of which Dr. P. applies to Dr. B. the quotation "asinus asinum fricat." There may be more truth than poetry in the application for aught we know or care; but we strongly suspect that it might with at least equal propriety, be retorted, (as a matter of course) politely, especially when we consider the length of years (ears) which Dr. P. has spent in the profession, this gentleman being the Prest-Senior and Doyen of Quebec, according to his own designation. whole correspondence, however, is rich, and we have carefully fyled it away for future reference. With Dr. Bibaud, however, who is a graduate of M'Gill College, we cannot part without one word; not that the University of M'Gill College values his friendship or his enmity an iota, but simply to contrast his open and arowed "hostility" with the affirmation which he made on the day of his graduation; after which we leave him to his reflections.

"I have already stated it, we are the enemies of M'Gill College, but we wish not to revenge ourselves on them, by depriving them of the advantages which they possess.—Dr. Bibaud's Letter in Minerve, dated April 22nd, 1851.

"Sancto coram Deo, cordium scrutatore, spondeo, me in omnibus gratianimi officiis, erga hanc Universitatem ad extremum vite halitum perseveraturum, &c. &c. lta præsens spondentiadsit Numen."—Extract from Graduation Affirmation of M'Gill College.

It is Dr. Bibaud's business to reconcile the practice with the affirmation, if he can.

The University of Toronto.—In the Toronto Examiner of the 21st instant, we have perused a severe article on the University, condemnatory of a proceeding lately adopted by it, viz., the reduc

tion of its class fees to a mere nominal sum, the object being the attraction of medical students, who have hitherto annually passed it, either for the purpose of attending the Lectures at the Toronto School of Medicine, or those in this city, in preference. If the facts stated in the Examiner be correct, we think that the University has acted most wrongly towards the profession, in endeavouring to educate young men for it, "in forma pauperis;" and we question much, if it will find its classes enriched in numbers by the adoption of any such means. One thing is certain that the practice is an anomaly, as regards the British dominions and the United States. It may find a parallel in the French Schools of Medicine, but there the practice is a compulsory one on the part of the government, and has existed from the earliest times. Students, now-adays, are attracted to schools from no other consideration than the amount of information, practical and theoretical, which they can glean from them; and those schools flourish the most, whose lectures are deemed by them the most beneficial in these respects. The Students well know that they have to be examined before they can be admitted to practice, and they have, in the large majority of cases, no idea of frittering their time away. We regret the course which the Toronto University has seen proper to adopt; we consider it to be based upon a most erroneous principle, and we are much afraid that the University will find out, at a later period, and to its damage, that those lectures are not worth attending, the cost of which has been placed by the Professors themselves at a merely nominal sum. Students, although students, are reasoning beings, and they will ferret out motives; and divining, what may not even prove to be realities,"