

provision of the Law of Confederation which guarantees to the English and Protestant minority of this Province the educational privileges which it possessed before Confederation, and that such action is not within the power of the local Legislature. It has been proposed to test this question by submitting a case to counsel, should our present appeals to the Local Government and legislature be unavailing.

In the case of the medical profession, it seems that the rights which educated young men have to a Dominion and Imperial rather than a Provincial career cannot be maintained unless a Dominion Board of Registration can be established, similar to that of Great Britain, and with power to arrange for reciprocity with the mother-country and the other colonies. The amendments recently introduced into the Imperial Medical Act would greatly facilitate such arrangements, but their full benefit can scarcely be obtained by our medical graduates till the local boards be removed and their place occupied by a Dominion Board of Registration.

In the meantime, the proposal to withdraw from graduates in Medicine the privilege of registration without further examination, directly abolishes one of the rights possessed by the University before Confederation, and subjects our graduates to an additional examination on the part of a body which must necessarily be under the influence of the Roman Catholic majority and trained after its methods, as distinguished from ours.

With reference to the Bar Act, it is to be observed that the whole regulation of the examination, both for admission to study and admission to practice, is transferred from the Universities to the Council of the Bar. The privilege hitherto enjoyed by the former as to the shortening of the term of apprenticeship of graduates, without which few students would enter on the University law course, is also made to depend entirely on the arrangements of the Council. In so far as the Protestant Universities are concerned, it is further to be observed that the Constitution of the Council of the Bar in the Province of Quebec is such that it must always have a large majority of Roman Catholics, and that it might consist wholly of Roman Catholics. It thus appears that one of the most important educational privileges enjoyed by the Universities before Confederation has