

sess one iota of privilege which does not attach to the most favoured of the Upper Canadian Universities—McGill University being, we believe, the poorest of all, except in its means of instruction, which is the sole cause of its withdrawing so many Upper Canadian students to Montreal, the best proof possible of their discrimination and their good taste.

And now for the benefit of all and sundry in Upper Canada, who choose to talk and write in ignorance of facts, we take this opportunity of mentioning the following, which any one can verify by consulting the Statutes of Canada: On the 18th Sept. 1841, the Gov. General gave the Royal assent to a Bill, 4 and 5 Vic. Cap. 41—"to enable persons authorized to practice Physic and Surgery in Upper or Lower Canada to practice in the Province of Canada." At this period the Medical Boards of the two Provinces gave recommendations for license to the Provincial Secretary, whereupon a license in the name of the Gov. General issued. In consequence, however, of certain irregularities in the Boards of the Lower Province, one of which was located at Quebec and the other at Montreal, whose members were appointed by the Governor-General, the Profession of this part of the Province sought an Act of Incorporation under the name "College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada;" and much to their credit and the liberality of the then Administration, it was granted. In accordance with this Act, which received the Vice-Royal assent on the 28th July, 1849, the profession of Lower Canada became incorporated, with power to elect a Board of thirty-six persons, which was constituted, by that Act, the "Provincial Medical Board" of Lower Canada. When thus organized, the Board issued its recommendations for license as the previous Boards had done, and as the Upper Canada Board now does; but perceiving this practice to be but a mere routine, the College petitioned to have the power of licensing invested directly in its own hands, and in the year following (1848) an Act of Amendment was framed by the Legislature, conferring upon it that privilege. Since that period the College has exercised its right, and, if there is any truth in the maxim "*qui facit per alterum &c.*," the license of the "College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada" is as much a "Governor's license" as is the one called by that name in Upper Canada. Indeed it is in every respect superior, as the applicant has to show that he has gone through a four years' course of prescribed study; while, according to the law, there is no prescribed course or period of study required to pass the Board in Upper Canada. These are facts which those who attempt to write upon medical affairs in Upper Canada should well digest before they put their pens to paper. To write upon matters, with which authors are thoroughly *au fait*, is all right and proper, but to endeavour to teach or instruct upon affairs, and to animadvert, as the Editor of the *Leader* has done, upon things of which he has exhibited himself so grossly ignorant, is a simple act of stultification; but simple as it is to those who know all the facts of the case, the writing may do harm, and we therefore take the earliest opportunity of correcting it.

But all this has arisen out of the case of Dr. Shaver *vs.* Mr. Linton, the celebrated "Clerk of the Peace" at Stratford, and the particulars of which are detailed on another page; and if that case goes to prove any thing, it goes to prove how far prejudice and malevolence will mislead parties. Dr. Shaver did