

duties of his profession! This is the liberality of "Medicus" and the "Delegates," and the "illiberality" of the Editors consists in securing to the possessors of these honours and degrees that immunity from degradation to which they would be otherwise compelled to submit. Certainly, after these two examples, the notions of "Medicus" and ourselves on the subject of "liberality" are strangely at issue. He must attach some other meaning to the term than that which it usually possesses.—Perhaps our illiberality consists in not agreeing with his opinions, or that of "some of the most respectable, &c., Physicians of Quebec, all of whom belong to the Incorporated School of Medicine, and two of whom are connected by family ties with one of the Editors and one of his College confreres." Great although the crime is, in the eyes of "Medicus," that one of the Editors thinks that the profession generally will sustain him in his ideas of liberality, although they vary from those entertained by the respectable parties alluded to.

The allusion of "Medicus," to, and the attempt to draw an analogy from, the practice of the College of Physicians, London, is a particularly unhappy one. The College of Physicians of London, has existed for several centuries; the proposed one is at present a paper one. The analogy therefore is at fault. The Profession now existing we maintain *has a right* to be present at, and to be consulted in, the formation of bye-laws of an Institution which is to govern themselves; those who come after must abide by such rules as are made in their behalf—but no attempt should be made to derogate from honours possessed by any party who may present them—emanating from British Universities and Colleges.

But "Medicus" states, if "these gentlemen will publish in their next number the curriculum required by the London College of Surgeons, that of Dublin and Edinburgh, the Universities of London, Edinburgh and Paris, and if at these Universities and Colleges respectively more than one course of lectures on each branch be not demanded for obtaining degrees or diplomas, then and not before shall I be prepared to recommend an alteration in that proposed for adoption." Why "Medicus" did not publish these respective courses of study himself in his communication, we pretend not to say. His not doing so savours somewhat of disingenuousness, to say the least; for "Medicus" evidently wishes it to be believed, that the courses of study enjoined at these several Institutions do not differ from that proposed for adoption here. To answer the call thus made on us, and which we do for the purpose of confirming the fact to which we have elsewhere given expression, that every one of these graduates and surgeons, would be compelled to undergo a second examination, and that before men, a majority of whom will not pretend to assert any scientific superiority over them, we subjoin a sketch of the courses of study enjoined by the several Institutions on candidates for their honours, observing that the limits of this communication, which is now much extended, will oblige us to restrict ourselves as much as possible.

By the Royal College of Surgeons, England, from candidates for membership, there are required three courses of Anatomy and Physiology, and Practical Anatomy; two courses of Surgery, and one of Che-

mistry, Materia Medica, Midwifery and Medicine, with Practical Instruction, &c. For the Fellowship, three of Anatomy and Physiology; two of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, Surgery and Clinical Surgery; and one of Chemistry, Materia Medica, Midwifery, Medical Jurisprudence and Comparative Anatomy, &c.

The Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, demands three courses of Anatomy and Physiology, three of Surgery; three of Practical Anatomy; two courses of Lectures on Chemistry, and one on Materia Medica, Medicine, Midwifery, and Medical Jurisprudence, and two years' Hospital attendance, with Clinical instruction, &c.

The Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, requires two courses of Anatomy; and two of Surgery, twelve months Practical Anatomy, and one course of Chemistry, Practical Chemistry, Materia Medica, Institutes of Medicine, Practice of Medicine, Clinical Medicine, Clinical Surgery, Midwifery, and Medical Jurisprudence, &c.

The University of London requires for the degree of B. M. "a course of lectures on each of four of the following subjects." Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, General Anatomy and Physiology, Comparative Anatomy, Pathological Anatomy, Chemistry, Botany, Materia Medica, General Pathology, Therapeutics, Forensic Medicine, Hygiene, Midwifery, Surgery, and Medicine; nine months' Practical Anatomy, and one course of Practical Chemistry, &c. The degree of M.D. is subsequently obtained by *status*, conjoined with Hospital and Clinical instruction, and active practice, with attendance on two additional courses of the lectures prescribed, &c.

The University of Edinburgh requires one course of Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, Institutes, Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, Pathology, Practical Anatomy, Clinical Medicine, Clinical Surgery, Medical Jurisprudence, Botany and Natural History, the last four in courses of at least three months, &c.

With the regulations of the University of Paris, we have nothing to do, as it is a Foreign University.

Now the proposed scheme demands, that candidates for license, presenting diplomas or degrees, shall afford evidence that such diplomas or degrees, have been obtained according to a prescribed course of study, or else they must submit to an examination. This course of study entails, two courses of Anatomy, two of Surgery, two of Medicine, two of Chemistry, two of Institutes, two of Materia Medica, two of Midwifery, &c. But to obtain his degrees or diplomas, no British graduate or surgeon has followed this course of study: the consequence is that every one of them would have to submit to the degradation of a second examination before men, some of whom have received no university education whatever, or else suffer exclusion from practising in this Province. "Medicus" terms our strong protest against such a procedure illiberal, "virulent;" and applies various other expressions, as "petulant," "peevisish," to us. We assure Medicus, that our equanimity has not been in the slightest degree disturbed either by our critical examination of the proposal, or by his communication; but we now call upon Medicus, to accord to the graduates and surgeons of British Universities and Colleges those privileges which are