

and if there was found sufficient conservatism (we are using the term in its legitimate sense) in the Legislature, to have consigned the one to the tomb of the Capulets, last session, there will be found, we are quite sure, an equally sufficient amount during the present, to devote the other to the same quiet place of repose. To enable the Profession to judge of the objects and tenor of the two Bills, we quote from both the important clauses, in both cases being repeals of the seventh clause of the 10 and 11 Vic., incorporating the Medical Profession of Lower Canada:—

*Former Bill.*—"That every person who has obtained or may hereafter obtain a Medical Degree or Diploma, in any University or College in the United Kingdom, shall be entitled to a certificate of qualification to practice under the said Act without examination as to his qualification."

*Present Bill.*—"No person shall after the passing of this Act, receive a license from the Provincial Medical Board, to practise Physic, Surgery, or Midwifery in Lower Canada, unless he shall have undergone an examination before the said Board, and obtained a certificate of qualification from the said Board."

It is thus apparent, that while in the one case, the leveling shaft was aimed at the Canadian University exclusively, by the mover of the Bill, in the other the degradation is made to extend to the degrees and diplomas of all the Universities and Colleges of the British Empire, which are confessedly the first Universities and Colleges in the world.

Failing last session in his attempt to deprive McGill College of the substantial value incident to her honors, the pill is now gilded, under the very questionable plea of liberalism, and the spoliation is extended to all honors whencesoever derived. We have not the slightest doubt, that the hand which would prostrate the honor, would prostrate also,

if it could, the University which granted it.

Several very important questions arise from the mature consideration of the subject presented to us.

Dr. Laterriere, the mover of the Bill, and a member of the Legislative Assembly, is yet a member of the Profession, and cannot divest himself of his amenability to its tribunal. We therefore hold him bound to answer the following questions, which he may do in his place in the House, in our own columns, or elsewhere if he sees fit.

1st.—Why are the degrees and diplomas of Universities and Colleges of the United Kingdom, which were deemed by him worthy of due honor and respect by the Medical Board, awarding to his own shewing in 1850, not deemed equally so in the year of grace 1851—twelve short months afterwards?

2nd.—What circumstances during these same twelve months have arisen, to induce the change that those degrees and diplomas should be now rejected, and their holders submitted to the degradation of an examination?

3rd.—Why should not the same honor and respect be awarded to the degrees of the Canadian Universities, in Canada, which are awarded to the same titles of the Universities of Great Britain and Ireland in those countries, the privileges which they have up to the present moment enjoyed?

4th.—Have the Canadian Universities abused the privileges with which they have been endowed?

These are questions which present themselves to every reflecting mind, and we think, should obtain a satisfactory answer before the demands of Dr. Laterriere should be acceded to.

Dr. Laterriere's versatility in his hostile movements against the Canadian Universities, of which there are but few