

ments of medical graduates in the United States, let us take the authenticated records of the army and navy medical boards, exhibiting the proportion of those approved to those rejected for actual incompetency; and this we take to be the most effectual commentary upon the practice, the initiative of which has been taken by the Lecturers of the School of Medicine. From 1841 to 1845 inclusive—"presented themselves, 69; withdrew, a portion being physically disqualified, 18; examined, 51; approved, 17; vacancies happening within the year, 12." "From July 1846 to May 1849 inclusive:—invited, 381; presented, 201; physically or otherwise disqualified, 18; withdrew, 64; total, 82; examined, 119; approved, 38.* At the Navy Medical Board of the United States, from 1841 to 1849, inclusive, the following results are obtained—candidates presenting, 232; withdrew, from various causes, 57; examined, 175; approved, 77.† No stronger argument in our favour than these statistics could be adduced to demonstrate that the practice of the United States is detrimental to the interests of the profession there, and is the most certain method of securing ill-informed practitioners: not one, out of every three who graduated, were found worthy of being entrusted with the lives of the forces, army or naval, of the United States! And it is to a similar result here that the labours of the School of Medicine would inevitably tend. Are they men of greater virtue than those of the United States? Yet, see the results! Certainly, these results are not likely to be bettered in the hands of the School of Medicine, and most assuredly the lives of civilians are of equal value with those of the

soldiers and sailors of the United States; and, if so, are equally worthy of being protected against the experiments of half-educated practitioners. No! Things are well as they are. The Montreal School of Medicine should learn, if it has not already done so, that their work is connected with the regeneration of the profession,—not its prostration; and that private schemes and private ends must succumb to the general good. We have now pictured the results of free trade in diplomas on the profession of the United States, drawn from authentic sources: we predict the same lamentable consequences on the profession of this country, if the application of the School of Medicine be granted. We shall wait to see what the action of the Legislature will be on the subject. Much, indeed, will the Lecturers of the School of Medicine have to answer for, if their application be granted. They will then have attained their own private ends, but, along with it, the ruin of their Profession, *as a Profession*.

CENSUS OF THE CITY OF MONTREAL—1850.

(Compiled for the Montreal Herald.)

We publish below the Census of the City of Montreal, which has just been completed. The last Census was taken in 1844, at which period the whole population of the City was..... 44,285 The Census just taken makes our population..... 48,207

Increase..... 3,922

The following is a Comparative Statement of the City of Montreal in the Years 1844 and 1850:—

	1844.	1850.
Natives of England....	3,161	2,666
“ Ireland.....	9,595	10,007
“ Scotland.....	2,712	2,383
“ Canada (French).....	19,041	21,300
“ Canada (Brit.).....	8,863	10,465
“ Other Places ..	212	749
“ United States..	701	637
	<hr/> 44,285	<hr/> 48,207

* Transactions of the American Medical Association, vol. 2, p. 317.

† Op. Cit., page 320.