

knowledge of the anatomy of the same had been first acquired, and every student will admit the absolute necessity of careful and frequent dissection, to maintain a knowledge of these particular parts and upon this subject, none, save those, who are alike familiar with human anatomy and human pathology, could give any lectures which would be worth the time of the medical student to attend. No one can regard the rapid and important advancements made in the study of human anatomy, especially that relating to certain regions, but must be impressed with the necessity, for the medical student, of thoroughness in this subject before further work is attempted. What would the average student of medicine say, should the examiner happen to take him into the pharynx, eustachian tube, middle and internal ear? Yet for a physician this knowledge is eminently more required than much of the zoology which he spends his time in studying. We know there are those who imagine these scientific subjects are especially good to expand the mind, and in fact only those who have spent a great part of their lives in such study, can have an expanded mind, but if they glance at the history and art of medicine, they would see in it a field wide enough for the greatest intellect or worthiest being, "The noblest study of mankind is man." It is not unreasonable that the scientist should everywhere urge the value and importance of his own profession and advise the introduction of its subjects into every curriculum. We would do the same for medicine, nor do we seek to render medicine in any degree less scientific, but we object to the substitution of a Natural Science Course for a course upon the primary subjects of medicine. The first year medical student may be very scientific when he is fiddling with a tuning fork and trying to determine the number of its vibrations per second, but he would achieve more useful medical knowledge, if he spent that time in the dissecting room.

The public mind must before long recognize the fact, that doctors must be eminently practical. The authorities of charities, public institutions and public hospitals everywhere must learn and recognize that the possibility of a carefully conducted *post mortem* examination being made in any case, (ending fatally), would be one of the best incentives to careful examinations of patients during life and lead often to a more correct diagnosis,

lest it might fall to the lot of the pathologist to exhibit in the mortuary, evidence of carelessness, or an unpardonable deficiency in diagnostic skill. In many of the hospitals of Canada the pathologist is a young attaché of the staff, and he accepts the position of pathologist as a stepping stone to future advancement; but if we look at the great medical centres in the Old World, we find the most experienced, the most scientific, the most skilled physician of the hospital, the pathologist, and justly so, for we contend, there is no experience of more value to the earnest student of medicine, than that gained in the dead house.

In crowding the Medical Course with unapplied sciences, the tendency is to neglect those of more importance, and the more will this be the case, where those not in touch with the requirements of the medical profession are allowed to influence the curriculum of study.

MEDICAL EXPERT TESTIMONY.

The question of medical testimony in law courts is one which has been made, and very properly so, the subject of much comment during the past few years. No medical man who has been obliged to spend the most valuable hours of his working day in a law court, to the great detriment of his practice and damage of his patients, listening to the quibbles of opposing counsel, and in his turn being badgered by them, but has felt it a great hardship that he has no redress. The very considerable loss of time and money he sustains in protracted cases, and the feeling that he should be attending to his regular business, are not perhaps so galling as the thought that he may be placed in very unpleasant positions by the sharp practice of lawyers who have been "coached" to ask questions, and to ask them in such a way that no man can answer them and convey a right impression to the jury, that palladium (*sic*) of the people's liberties.

Little by little some of the States in the neighboring Republic have been emerging from the semi-barbarous methods of treating medical witnesses, but the wheel turns slowly and we are practically in the same unenviable position that our medical forefathers were, when medicine was largely enveloped in mysticism and superstition. We read of the "hunger strike" and other means