

pared a class syllabus giving the principal data on the subject of disability according to standard authorities, which has been published in the *Montreal Medical Journal* for April, 1900.

For training in the criminal side of medicolegal work, besides the examination of stains, etc., each student was required to do autopsies on bodies upon which typical injuries in the way of cuts, stabs, shots, and corrosive poisoning had been previously inflicted (post-mortem). The extent to which the written report, prepared in each case was accurate, clear, and to the point, showed in how far the technic was correct and the appearances accurately observed and properly interpreted. The practice was followed throughout the course of detailing two students to each case, one representing the plaintiff or State, and the other the defense. The latter was required to comment upon the report of his colleague and criticise it. (A plan which incidentally saved the instructor a good deal of labor.)

The largest amount of material available on any one class day occurred in the spring of 1899, and was as follows: (1) A case of infanticide; (2) a case of sudden death; (3) a case of attempted murder with inquiry into mental condition of accused; (4) a case of alleged rape with examination of stains; (5) a damage suit for injury to nerves of arms; (6) an accident-insurance case of fracture of the leg; (7) an employer's liability case of loss of an eye. Such a variety of material was, however, quite exceptional, and is by no means necessary.

During the course, one evening a week was set apart for a conference at the teacher's house (after a method followed by Professor Wm. Osler) at which the work of the week was discussed. I had also in my class the students of the McGill law faculty, to whom I give a short annual course of lectures. We tried the experiment at these conferences of detailing two law students, who had also usually seen the cases at the clinic, to act as prosecuting and defending attorneys. The evidence, of course, was confined mainly to the medical points, essential outside facts taken as being in evidence when necessary. The medical witnesses were then examined and cross-examined, and after the judge (a law student)