

Professor F. W. Draper, of Harvard Medical School, who has for some years made systematic clinical instruction in legal medicine a feature of his course, is almost the only teacher who has done so. In hygiene very little has been attempted anywhere in the way of practical instruction in sanitation, and while courses have been begun in several institutions, they have as a rule been discontinued. I would not advocate any great increase in the compulsory work in these subjects for all students, since hygiene and legal medicine are subjects in which, while every student must know the minimum, advanced work is better left optional. This rule, which applies to all specialties, has been well pointed out by Dr. F. P. Mall in a recent article in the PHILADELPHIA MEDICAL JOURNAL.

I thought it might be of interest to record some attempts which I have made to place instruction in State medicine on a practical clinical basis in Montreal.

1. *Legal Medicine*.—A special advanced optional course was given in this subject for students who had already fulfilled the University requirements. I had, as coroner's physician and as pathologist to the Montreal General Hospital, postmortem material making with some outside cases a total of about 300 autopsies yearly. By being officially placed in charge, through the kindness of my colleagues, of all the medicolegal cases and damage claims averaging, arising in connection with cases treated in the Montreal General Hospital, a very interesting medicolegal material was obtained which could be readily utilized for instruction. This was given in the form of demonstrations and a weekly clinic, together with a system of medicolegal case reporting by students, similar to that followed with our medical and surgical cases. In the way, each student attending the course has occasion to report a number of cases and receives a fairly thorough training in the scientific estimation of disability, based upon the methods of the German authorities, who have made the subject a special study. This training in estimating the disability after injury or deciding whether or not a disease is really due to traumatism, appears likely to be of more real service to the majority of physicians than training in criminal medicolegal work. I pre-