

will fairly occupy the time of the student of *Materia Medica*, and are of practical benefit to him. Along these lines the teaching should be directed, but so long as the Council's examiners continue to insist on the student's being able to "spot," so long must the student devote his valuable time to this valueless exercise of his powers of memory. If "spotting" is to form a necessary part of the oral examination, by all means let the samples to be "spotted" be preparations of the drugs which are in use, and not the roots, leaves and barks which no doctor now ever sees, except in a class-room or examination hall.

One point more. As we have already said, the subjects of Pathology and Bacteriology have now assumed an importance which is second to that of no other subjects in the range of scientific medicine. What degree of importance does the Medical Council attach to them? Judging by their published requirements not much. In the list of subjects of study as found in their own announcement no mention is made of either so far at least as attendance upon these classes is concerned. It is true in the subjects set down for the intermediate examination we find General Pathology, Therapeutics and Bacteriology grouped together—*i.e.*, forming one subject of examination. On the other hand, as already stated, the student is required to devote eighteen months to the study of Chemistry, and Chemistry is considered by the Council of sufficient importance for a special subject of examination. While not seeking to belittle the importance and value of Chemistry as a part of medical education, we feel confident that few medical men can now be found who would for a moment doubt the vastly greater importance of Pathology and Bacteriology. In these departments the Colleges are setting the Council a good example. In all our medical schools Pathology and Bacteriology form an important part in the work necessary for a degree, special teachers being employed and laboratories fitted up for the practical study of these all-important branches of scientific medicine. We do not wish to imply that the Council totally ignores Pathology and Bacteriology. As subjects of study they do not appear in the first four years of the Council's curriculum; they do form a part of the intermediate examination, and they, or at least Pathology, are referred to in