

wild curates, but an even more terrible catastrophe would be to be lectured to death by Scotch professors, a fate which he himself had narrowly escaped. Restriction of the number of lectures was indispensable. Sir John Simon considered that it was absurd to require a student to attend lectures on subjects which might equally well be learned from textbooks. The present abundance of systematic lectures was in excess of the requirements of the age. Eventually an amendment was carried as follows: "That regulations requiring attendance on systematic courses ought not to require attendance on more than two or three lectures weekly in any one course, nor an attendance upon more than two or three lectures on any one day."

We wish the gentlemen who have devoted their energies to the construction of medical boards would look abroad beyond the boundaries of their own province, and see what is done elsewhere in medical education. Reform would soon follow, and we would hear no more of the addition of lectures to the already overburdened course.

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### THE BERLIN MEDICAL CONGRESS.

According to the cabled reports received by the *New York Medical Record*, the tenth International Congress would appear to have been a great success. Nearly eight thousand physicians, representing every nation in the globe, were in attendance, of which number a very large proportion came from this continent. A proposition to hold the next Congress at St. Petersburg in 1893 was rejected, and the place of meeting decided upon was Rome.

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RECENT APPOINTMENT TO THE ONTARIO MEDICAL COUNCIL.—At the last meeting of the Ontario Medical Council, Dr. Oldwright, Professor of Sanitary Science in the University of Toronto, was appointed Examiner in Chemistry in the place of Dr. Acheson. One unacquainted with the peculiarities of Canadian licensing boards, and of that of Ontario in particular, might be led to suppose that Dr. Oldwright was a distinguished chemist whose services in that special branch of science entitled him to