

## Medical Education and State Boards of Registration

### COMING EXAMINATIONS

**ALABAMA:** Montgomery, Jan. 5, 1915. Chairman, Dr. W. H. Sanders, Montgomery.  
**CALIFORNIA:** Los Angeles, December 8. Sec., Dr. Charles B. Pinkham, 727 Butler Bldg., San Francisco.  
**DELAWARE:** Dover and Wilmington, December 8-10. Sec., Dr. H. W. Briggs, 1026 Jackson St., Wilmington.  
**FLORIDA:** Palatka, December 2-3. Sec., Dr. E. W. Warren, 102 Front St., Palatka.  
**KENTUCKY:** Louisville, December 16-18. Sec., Dr. A. T. McCormack, Bowling Green.  
**MARYLAND:** Baltimore, December 8. Sec., Dr. J. McP. Scott, 137 W. Washington St., Hagerstown. Homeopathic, Baltimore, December 15-16. Sec., Dr. O. N. Duvall, 1817 N. Fulton, Baltimore.  
**MISSOURI:** St. Louis, December 14-16. Sec., Dr. J. A. B. Adcock, State House, Jefferson City.  
**NEW HAMPSHIRE:** Concord, December 29-30. Regent, Mr. H. C. Morrison, Concord.  
**OHIO:** Columbus, December 8-10. Sec., Dr. George H. Matson.  
**PENNSYLVANIA:** Philadelphia, December 1-3. Sec., Dr. N. C. Schaeffer, Harrisburg.  
**VIRGINIA:** Richmond, December 15-18. Sec., Dr. J. N. Barney, Fredericksburg.

### Higher Preliminary Requirements in Louisiana

A letter from Dr. E. L. Leckert, secretary of the Louisiana State Board of Medical Examiners, states that at the meeting of that board held October 29, a resolution was adopted that all students matriculating on and after June 1, 1915, in addition to a standard four-year high-school education, must present evidence of the successful completion, at an approved college or university, of one full year of work in biology, physics, chemistry and a modern language. This will apply to all applicants seeking licenses in Louisiana who graduate in 1919 and thereafter. This is the twenty-third state which has adopted the requirement of one or more years of collegiate work as the minimum standard of preliminary education.

### Delaware Regular and Homeopathic Report

Dr. H. W. Briggs, secretary of the Medical Council of Delaware, reports the written examination held at Dover and Wilmington, July 16-18, 1914. The total number of subjects examined in was 10; total number of questions asked, 100; percentage required to pass, 75. The total number of candidates examined was 11, all of whom passed. Three candidates were licensed through reciprocity. The following colleges were represented:

College	PASSED	Year Grad.	Per Cent.
Baltimore Medical College		(1913)	80.4, 83
University of Maryland		(1911)	82.4
New York Homeo. Med. Coll. and Flower Hosp.		(1913)	91.5
Hahnemann Medical College and Hosp., Philadelphia		(1914)	92.4
Jefferson Medical College		(1914)	84.1, 87.7
Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia		(1914)	81.4, 81.5, 87.7
University of Pennsylvania		(1914)	87.1

### LICENSED THROUGH RECIPROACITY

College	Year Grad.	Reciprocity with
George Washington University	(1906)	Maryland
Medico-Chirurgical College of Philadelphia	(1912)	Penna.
University of Pennsylvania	(1907)	New Jersey

### Arkansas Eclectic May Report

Dr. C. E. Laws, secretary of the Arkansas Eclectic Medical Board, reports the oral and written examination held at Little Rock, May 12-13, 1914. The total number of subjects examined in was 12; total number of questions asked, 120; percentage required to pass, 75. The total number of candidates examined was 16, all of whom passed. The following colleges were represented:

College	PASSED	Year Grad.	Per Cent.
Georgia College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery		(1914)	93.8
American Medical College		(1912)	82.2
Eclectic Medical University, Kansas City	(1901) 83.8; (1914)		75, 76.2, 77.7, 79.1, 80.2, 82, 84, 85, 86.6.
Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati	(1870) 82.8; (1881) 87.2; (1906) 85; (1912) 83.		

## Book Notices

**DIE ENTSTEHUNG UND BEHANDLUNG DER KARZINOME.** Von Hofrat Dr. A. Theilhaber. Paper. Price, 8.20 marks. Pp., 182, with 17 illustrations. Berlin: S. Karger, 1914.

In the opening paragraph the author says that the statement commonly made that practically nothing is known concerning the cause of carcinoma is too pessimistic, and he declares that more is known to-day about the cause of carcinoma than is known about the cause of the majority of other diseases. He then takes up the causes of carcinoma under two headings: (1) local and (2) humoral. Under the first he mentions the usual headings: local irritation, chronic inflammation, trauma, scars, parasites (non-specific), etc., but brings out nothing new. Under the second are mentioned the influence of race and of social position, heredity, character of the food and of the soil, psychic excitement or depression, the structure and function of the internal organs, etc. After reading all the author has to say concerning the numerous causes of carcinoma one cannot fail to be impressed with the fact that the evidence in favor of each and all of them is insufficient. Under treatment considerable space is devoted to the use of the Roentgen ray. The author thinks, however, that the results are not very encouraging except in the cutaneous varieties. Concerning the use of the Roentgen rays after operation for the purpose of preventing a recurrence, the author says: "By intensive ray treatment the blood-forming organs are seriously damaged. The cells of the bone-marrow, the spleen, and the lymphatic tissues react strongly to the Roentgen and radium rays with nuclear destruction. On account of the great importance which the blood-forming organs possess when in good function as a prophylactic against carcinoma it is not probable that by the use of the rays alone the percentage of recurrences is materially reduced. Experience with Roentgen carcinoma has shown that by the too frequent use of the rays the disposition to carcinoma may be even increased." Much the same views are expressed about radium and radio-active substances. The author says: "A pronounced elective effect of radium on the carcinoma cells is not present. Simply the carcinoma cells are more sensitive and react sooner than the normal cells, but the normal tissues do not remain unharmed."

Attention is called to the fact that destructive changes may take place in the healthy tissues which at first are not apparent and that in a number of cases extensive sloughing of the bladder and rectal walls has taken place months after the use of radium in carcinoma of the uterus, and that in carcinoma of the rectum extensive strictures have occurred without the carcinoma being healed. According to the author radium has not given much better results than Roentgen rays as a rule, and in many cases the Roentgen rays are to be preferred. Other methods of treatment discussed are diathermia, fulguration, chemotherapy, the injection of tumor extracts, autotherapy, and the injection of organ extracts. The author thinks he has seen some benefit from the use of diathermia and the injection of organ extracts, and recommends this treatment as a routine after operation in order to prevent recurrence. The work is another evidence of the great effort that is being made at the present time to solve the problem of cancer.

**THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF NATHAN SMITH, M.B., M.D.** By Emily A. Smith. With an Introduction by William H. Welch, M.D., LL.D. Cloth. Price, \$2.25. Pp., 185, with illustrations. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1914.

Nathan Smith was one of the makers of the history of medicine in New England. Not only this, but he was one of the most important characters in American medicine during the first three decades of the last century. Hence anything that contains facts regarding him or his work naturally must be of interest to medical men.

A good portion of this book is devoted to his letters to his pupil and friend, Dr. George C. Shattuck. These are especially interesting and enlightening, not only regarding Dr. Nathan Smith and his work, but also concerning conditions

that prevailed at the time. Dr. Shattuck seems to have been a useful friend, if we may judge from the correspondence: "I wish also," Dr. Smith writes from Hanover, Sept. 15, 1807, "that you would apply to Mr. Dunn or Mr. Maynard, whom you think best, and procure of them on my account several things, viz.: one dozen oil flasks and one pound each of the following: nitric acid, muriatic acid and sulphuric acid. . . . I wish also, that if they can be obtained in Boston, that you would procure for me some earthen and glass retorts." And this from another letter to Dr. Shattuck: "I am continually troubling you about many things. I wish now that you would be so kind as to procure for me two tin reflectors and a tin canister, which you will find described in Henry's Chemistry, in his chapter on Caloric. If you can find a tinman who will make them for you, and you will transmit them to me by Mr. Williams, or Mr. E. Woodward, it would oblige me very much. I shall soon be able to transmit to you the means of paying for these things." In another letter, we read: "If you have a man in Boston who makes thermometers," etc. These are samples from his letters to Dr. Shattuck and they show the "practical" friendship that existed between these two historic medical characters. But, more important, they give us a glimpse of Dr. Smith's scientific interests and activities.

Dr. Smith is best known in connection with his work in medical education. He was the founder of the medical school of Dartmouth College and for some time the whole faculty. When this college was well started he was called to the new medical school at Yale, as "professor of theory and practice of physics, surgery and obstetrics"—a position which he held until his death. Meanwhile, another medical school was started and secured his services. This was at Bowdoin, in the new state of Maine. He was professor of theory and practice of medicine of Bowdoin for five years. Here his lectures were delivered in the summer and did not conflict with his work at New Haven. The University of Vermont started its medical department, the leading spirit in this enterprise being Dr. N. R. Smith, son of Dr. Nathan Smith. "While still faithfully discharging his duties at Yale and at Bowdoin, Dr. Nathan Smith visited the Burlington School and not only delivered courses of lectures there, but by constant correspondence with his son gave it the benefit of his wisdom and experience, thus as the colleague of his son in the enterprise aiding in the establishment of a fourth medical school in New England."

While instrumental in starting four medical schools, he was not a believer in multiplicity, for he says in one of his Shattuck letters, "I think the four schools which I have been concerned in bringing forward, in addition to Howard, will be as much as New England will bear." And then farther on he adds—and if he were living to-day it is quite likely he would make the same statement—"Every state should have one medical school and no more."

Those who are interested in the medical history of the United States will find this book not only profitable reading, but full of some interesting historical data.

RECREATIONS OF A PHYSICIAN. By A. Stuart M. Chisholm. Cloth. Price, \$2. Pp. 328. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1914.

This book contains ten essays on various subjects. Five—"Banquo," "The Symbolism of Names," "Royal Authors," "On Some Translations of Horace," and "The Picaro in Fiction"—are literary and historical, rather than medical. They make not only interesting, but also instructive reading for any one who appreciates good things. The chapters of special interest to physicians are: "Specialization," "Physicians as Men of Letters," "The Inherited Spirit of Medicine," "Some Features of the Science of Medicine in the Seventeenth Century," and "On the Prevention of Disease." They are all full of information. The chapter on the prevention of disease is a historical account of the development of quarantine, and of inoculation and vaccination against small-pox; also an account of the plague visitations, of the origin and development of the science of bacteriology, of the discovery of the transmission of yellow fever, etc. This chapter alone is worth the price of the book. The one on physicians as men

of letters is a revelation. It shows that medical men have influenced literature much more than most of us imagine, and that more noted men of letters were disciples of Æsculapius than is generally understood.

These essays reveal their author as a physician of wide reading, who has been industrious in his recreation. Each of the essays is well and interestingly written, and, more important, is instructive.

THE AMERICAN ENCYCLOPEDIA AND DICTIONARY OF OPHTHALMOLOGY. Edited by Casey A. Wood, M.D., C.M., D.C.L., Professor of Ophthalmology, College of Medicine, University of Illinois. Volume III. Cataract in Diabetes to Cocain Carbolate. Cloth. Price, \$6. Chicago: Cleveland Press, 1914.

Chief topics in this volume are cataract, ocular relations of neighboring cavities and choked disk. Each of these important subjects is treated in a full and thorough manner, the first occupying 269 pages, giving an indication of the monumental character of the work. The pace set in former volumes is well kept, there being the usual defects and excellences of style and quality incident to varied authorship of the different articles. As a minor defect might be mentioned the use in legends of such expressions as "Author's irrigator," etc. It would be much better to give the irrigator the name of the author of the article, avoiding the necessity of looking up the author's initials at the end of the article and then referring to the authors' key in the beginning of the volume. To the editor and his collaborators are due congratulations on the rapid progress of the work.

RADIUM THERAPEUTICS. By N. S. Finzi, M.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., Chief Assistant in the X-Ray Department, St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Cloth. Price, \$2. Pp., 112, with 25 illustrations. New York: Oxford University Press, 1913.

The author's effort in this little book has been, he says, "to place before the profession a brief and clear account of the action and (therapeutic) uses of radium and its rays." And it may be said at once that he has succeeded well in this rather difficult and altogether laudable task. He has first written very clearly of the physics of radium and of the technic of its therapeutic application, and, best of all, has given an account of what is known from histologic study of its effects on tissues; so that he puts its therapeutics uses on a rational foundation. His summaries of its value in various diseases are brief but explicit; and he is blessed with experience and a fine conservatism, so that his judgment on its value is sane and not overenthusiastic. The book is an excellent one in a difficult field.

MANUAL OF SURGERY. By Alexis Thomson, Professor of Surgery, University of Edinburgh, and Alexander Miles, Surgeon Edinburgh Royal Infirmary. Cloth. Second Edition. Volume III—Operative Surgery. Price, \$3.50. Pp., 620, with 255 illustrations. New York: Oxford University Press, 1913.

The convenient size, large print, the many good illustrations and a splendid text combine to make this book a welcome addition to the surgeon's library. It is written concisely but clearly, and the field is covered fairly well. The work of American surgeons receives the attention it deserves, although so well-known and popular an operation as the Andrews imbrication in connection with inguinal hernia is not mentioned. The usual division of the subjects treated is made. The closing chapter on anesthesia is good. It is short but gives much valuable information. Whether or not it should have a place in a book of this kind is open to question.

INFANT-FEEDING. By Clifford G. Grulee, A.M., M.D., Assistant Professor of Pediatrics at Rush Medical College. Second Edition. Cloth. Price, \$3. Pp., 314, with 29 illustrations. Philadelphia: W. B. Saunders Company, 1914.

The author in revising his book has made no radical changes, but has endeavored to add the substance of the accumulated scientific data of the two years since the original publication. It is a good practical presentation of the theories and classification of Finkelstein, of Meyer, of Czerny and of Keller on the infant-feeding problem. Supplemented by observations from the author's own experience.