

Medical Education and State Boards of Registration

COMING EXAMINATIONS

ARKANSAS: Regular, Little Rock, November 9-10. Sec., Dr. T. J. Stout, Brinkley. Homeopathic, Little Rock, November 11. Sec., Dr. Scott C. Runnels, 900 Scott St., Little Rock.

CONNECTICUT: Regular, New Haven, November 9-10. Sec., Dr. Charles A. Tuttle, 196 York St., New Haven. Homeopathic, New Haven, November 9. Sec., Dr. Edwin C. M. Hall, 82 Grand Ave., New Haven. Eclectic, November 9. Sec., Dr. T. S. Hodge, 19 Main St., Torrington.

LOUISIANA: New Orleans, December 2-4. Sec., Dr. E. L. Leckert, 716 Macheuca Bldg., New Orleans.

MAINE: Portland, November 9-10. Sec., Dr. Frank W. Searle, 776 Congress St., Portland.

MISSISSIPPI: Jackson, October 26-27. Sec., Dr. E. H. Galloway, Jackson.

NEBRASKA: Lincoln, November 10-11. Sec., Dr. H. B. Cummins, Seward.

NEVADA: Carson City, November 1. Sec., Dr. Simeon L. Lee, Carson City.

SOUTH CAROLINA: Columbia, November 9. Sec., Dr. A. Earle Boozer, 1806 Hampton St., Columbia.

TEXAS: Dallas, November 9-11. Sec., Dr. M. P. McElhannon, Belton.

WEST VIRGINIA: Elkins, November 9. Sec., Dr. S. L. Jepson, Charleston.

Higher Preliminary Standard

An official communication from the secretary of the Virginia State Board of Medical Examiners states that the requirements of preliminary education by that board, according to the provisions of the medical practice act, will be automatically changed as the requirements of the University of Virginia, department of medicine, are increased. The latter has adopted, in addition to a four-year high school education, the requirement of two years of collegiate work, to become effective for all students entering in the session of 1917-1918 and thereafter. The licensing board of Virginia, therefore, will hold a similar standard as the minimum requirement of preliminary education for all graduates of 1921 and thereafter who seek licenses to practice medicine in that state.

Rules Governing Reciprocity in New Hampshire

All applicants for registration by reciprocity must appear in person before the board at Concord, N. H., and bring with them a certificate as to moral character, also documentary proofs that their preliminary education is up to the standard required by the laws of this state, and that they graduated from a Class A medical school according to the classification of the Council on Medical Education of the American Medical Association. They must also present documentary evidence that they have passed some state board examination. If the applicant's qualifications are satisfactory, on payment of the fee of \$20, he will be granted a license to practice medicine in New Hampshire.

All graduates of medicine prior to the year 1907 must bring proofs of their education, both preliminary and professional, and proof that they hold a state license. Each case will be considered on its merits and, if satisfactory to the board, a license will be granted.

No person who has failed to pass the New Hampshire state examination will be considered as a candidate.

Wyoming March Report

Dr. H. E. McCollum, secretary of the Wyoming State Board of Medical Examiners, reports the written examination held at Laramie, March 10-12, 1915. 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 6, of whom 5 passed; 1 osteopath did not complete the examination. The following colleges were represented:

College	PASSED	Year Grad.	Per Cent.
Georgetown University	(1904)	83.2
University of Louisville	(1911)	*

College of Physicians and Surgeons, Boston(1912)	76
College of Physicians and Surgeons, Dallas(1905)	80.4†
Medical School of Osaka(1899)	80.4

* No grade given.

† Graduation of this applicant not confirmed by official information.

Wyoming June Report

Dr. H. E. McCollum, secretary of the Wyoming State Board of Medical Examiners, reports the written examination held at Laramie, June 28-30, 1915. 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 3, all of whom passed. The following colleges were represented:

College	PASSED	Year Grad.	Per Cent.
University of Colorado	(1911)	79.1
Missouri Medical College	(1899)	76.4
Syracuse University	(1903)	84.5

Book Notices

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. Volumes IV-VII. Cloth. Price, \$6 per volume. Chicago: Cleveland Press, 1915.

Volumes IV, V, VI and VII of this monumental work have come from the press in rapid succession. They uphold the high standard of the early volumes both in manner of treatment of the subjects covered and in material characters. Many of the articles are by the same authors as articles found in the first three volumes. The book has now reached the end of the letter G, and of course has covered many important subjects in ophthalmology. In Volume IV, among the extended and leading articles are those on color blindness, comparative ophthalmology and congenital anomalies of the eye. Volume V contains a complete review of the subject of conservation of vision, an extremely interesting article on Jacques Daviel and the extraction of cataract, and a practical study of the cornea and its diseases. Volume VI includes articles on electricity in ophthalmology, electric magnets, exophthalmic goiter with especial relation to its ocular aspects, and a complete and helpful article on examination of the eye. Volume VII, the last of the series here considered, discusses eye glasses, the eyes of soldiers and sailors, and the use of color signals on railroads, in harbors, at sea, etc. It makes a most interesting and practical discussion of the subject. Glaucoma is given much space in the volume, and the scientific information developed to date concerning it is well and completely set forth. Much biography is scattered throughout the volumes, with portraits, in many instances, of the past masters in ancient and modern ophthalmology. Good illustrations abound throughout.

The reader is continually impressed with the fact that a vast amount of time and energy and an excellent sense of discrimination and selection have accompanied the preparation of this monumental work. It is time and energy well spent, for the value of such a series is not for a day or a year, but for generations to come.

CANCER. Its Study and Prevention. By Howard Canning Taylor, M.D., Gynecologist to the Roosevelt Hospital, New York. Cloth. Price, \$2.50 net. Pp. 330. Philadelphia: Lea and Febiger, 1915.

This is a concise yet complete presentation of our knowledge of the various forms of cancer (and sarcoma). The subject is treated from historical and statistical points of view and as to etiology, clinical pathology, diagnosis and treatment. The study and prevention of cancer constitute one of the most important and at present most discussed problems confronting either laity or profession. The value of the book is enhanced by its reiteration of the necessity for early treatment. This can be brought about only through recognition of the earliest symptoms of cancer, and these the author constantly emphasizes throughout.