

### THE IMPERIAL HYGIENIC LABORATORIES OF JAPAN.

Soon after Japan had, in 1869-70, made the treaties now in force with foreign countries, medicines were imported in large quantities, and, in order to protect the public against quackery, the Department of Education established a sub-department or Medical Bureau to examine and report on the quality of all medicines imported. This department has gradually grown, and so increased its scope that it now undertakes the analysis and examination of all kinds and sorts of substances. During the year 1895 the total number of bottles, cans, bags, and other packages examined, amounted to 1,122,733, of which 63,277 were reported to be unfit for use: these figures give an idea of the enormous amount of work done, and it is interesting to note that for some years past the work has been entirely done by the Japanese themselves.

### FORTUNES OF BRITISH PHYSICIANS.

The Practitioner records the following amounts devised by doctors in England who have died during the year 1896:—Dr. Patrick Fraser, \$2,100,000; Sir John Erichsen, \$450,000; Sir George Humphrey, \$400,000; Dr. Samuel Holdsworth, \$265,000; Dr. William Statten, \$200,000; Dr. Geo. Harley and Sir William Moore each \$125,000; Sir George Johnson and Sir Russell Reynolds each about \$60,000. The comment is made by the same authority that these fortunes were not made so much by the accumulation of fees as by judicious investments.—Medical News.

### A SERIOUS CASE.

Late one evening a doctor received a note from a couple of fellow-practitioners, saying: "Pray, step across to the club. We are one short for a game of poker." "Emily, dear," he said to his wife, "I am called away again. It appears to be a very serious case, for there are already two doctors in attendance."—American Druggist.

In the treatment of fractured patella, the method of Barker is to encircle the patella with a vertical, antero-posterior silk ligature, which, when tied, holds the fragments firmly together. The operation is done subcutaneously, and the ends of the ligature are cut short.—British Medical Journal.

I do not advise using milk diluted with plain water for young babies under four months old. The simplest and most commonly used diluent is barley-water, which is almost entirely innutritious, its action being purely mechanical in breaking up the casein.—Griffith.

At the recent examinations for the M.D. degree of the University of Manitoba, the following answer was given by one student to the question: "Describe Pasteurization of milk, and sterilized milk." In Pasteurization, you sterilize the cow's udder.

### UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA — EXAMINATION FOR M. D. DEGREE 1897.

#### MEDICINE.

1. Diagnose and treat a case of scarlet fever in a child eight years of age. What complications and sequelae may occur, and their treatment?
2. Diagnose between aortic and mitral valvular diseases of the heart, and describe the various morbid conditions which they may produce.
3. Describe the morbid anatomy, general symptoms and physical signs in fibroid phthisis.
4. Give characteristics of the apoplectic state, and various pathological conditions under which it occurs.
5. Give the pathology, etiology, symptoms and treatment of bulbar paralysis.
6. Describe and treat a case of (1) psoriasis, (2) tinea tonsurans, (3) eczema.
7. Ascites; causes, symptoms and treatment.
8. Give the causes, varieties and symptoms of renal calculus. Treatment during an attack, and also in interval.

#### SURGERY.

1. Mention the causes of Epididymitis and give the causes, symptoms and treatment of this disease.
2. Write a short account of the fractures of the lower end of the humerus and diagnosis of each.
3. State the various complications which may accompany fractures of the ribs and their treatment.
4. Describe the course, symptoms and treatment of acute osteo-mycelitis of the tibia.
5. Describe the course, symptoms and treatment of Scirrhus of the breast.
6. Describe carefully the condition known as acute Intestinal Intussusception. What are the symptoms produced by it?

#### SURGICAL ANATOMY.

1. Exposure of the sciatic nerve; where most accessible; the structures severed.
2. Supra pubic cystotomy; name the tissues divided; the strictures to be avoided. Discuss any