

from his district, whatever province he may live in. In this way the various provincial councils will be stimulated to adopt the latest and the best ideas in medical education.

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### THE COMPANY OF BARBOURS OF LONDON.

On Tuesday, 15th December, 1908, the Barbers' Company of London celebrated the sixth centenary of the admission of the first master by the Mayor and Aldermen of London, as a fit person to have supervision over the trade of the barbers. This first master was Richard le Barbour. The barbers practised many features of minor surgery.

Outside of the Barbers' Company there grew up a society of persons who regarded themselves as more highly educated in the art of surgery, and capable of being attached to the army in times of war between these guilds.

There was often much rivalry. They were united in 1540 by an Act of Parliament under the name of the "Maisters of Governors of the Mystery and Comminalte of Barbours and Surgeons of London." The Act set out what the barbers and the surgeons of this united company might do. The union lasted until 1745, when it was dissolved by Parliament, and a surgeon's company established. This was, in turn, succeeded in 1800 by the College of Surgeons of London.

It was in 1191 that King John granted privileges to the Commune of London, and the office of Mayor came into use. It will thus appear that the corporation of London is only about one hundred years older than the Guild of Barbours.

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### INDECENT ADVERTISING.

For some time there has come regularly to our office a sort of publication called "Chanteclair." In these from time to time there have appeared illustrations which we thought were very vulgar, in the sense that they were exceedingly coarse and common, such as an animal in a press with the blood being squeezed out of it.

These illustrations, however, must be allowed to take a back seat, indeed, when compared with the leading picture in the December, 1908, issue of that publication.

On the front page there is a picture and a biographical sketch of Professor Gaucher, in which we learn that he succeeds to the chair rendered vacant by the retirement of Professor Fournier.