

be found a compendium of the laws regulating the practice of medicine therein, together with comments by correspondents of the Boards, various other data, statistics, etc., thereby increasing the usefulness of this contribution to the history of Medical Education in this country. Taking the Province of Quebec, we read the following information: Population 1,358,469; number of physicians 1051; number of inhabitants to each physician 1,292. Then follows the Act relating to the Profession of Medicine and Surgery. Each University is given, their course of instruction, requirements, fees, number of students and remarks. This can be taken as an example for what is found under the heading of each State and Province. In the summary is given the following information: In the United States there are 136 Medical Colleges; in Canada 15. This includes regular, Homœopathic, Eclectic, some which are very irregular,—none of the latter exist in Canada. In the States only 82 colleges exact an educational requirement as a condition of matriculation, and only 18 three or more courses of lectures before graduation. There are 8 colleges for women, only 6 in the U. S. and 2 in Canada. Of students of the session 1882-3 there were 12,363 in the U. S. and in Canada 856; Graduates in the U. S. 4,244, in Canada 164. The per centage of graduates to matriculates was, in the U. S., 33.9, in Canada 19.1. In the geographical distribution of physicians: In Canada there is one to every 1,112 persons—this is the smallest proportion, excepting New Mexico, which has one in 1494. The largest is Maryland, one to every 329. In Colorado, South and North Carolina and Utah, 1 to 341. The total number of students is 11,791, or an average of one in every 4,265 of the population—the newer States having the fewest number, Arizona having only 1 to every 15,000 population. Wyoming one in 20,789; Idaho one, 16,305, etc. On the other hand, the District of Columbia had one in every 1724, the older States all showing greater numbers of students. In Canada there is one student for every 4,000 of population.

The Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, is credited with 560 students; Rush Medical College, 545; College P. and S., New York, 536; University N.Y., 528; The Quincey Coll. of Medicine has the lowest number, 5 students; University Kansas 7.

The latter half of the volume is occupied by sanitary matters connected with the State of Illinois. The small-pox epidemic of 1880-82 and its result

being thoroughly investigated. This work is a very mine of information on certain matters pertaining to medicine, especially educational, so that it repays one to read it, and as a reference it is invaluable in many respects. Much may be gathered from it of the future tendency of medical education and the progress that medical science is making. It is certainly a welcome addition to our library. The Secretary of the Board will no doubt furnish copies on application to any persons requiring them.

The following gentlemen passed the supplementary examination in the Faculty of Medicine of McGill College for the degree of M.D., C.M., held on the 16th, 17th and 18th September.

D. A. Cameron, Strathroy, Ont.; J. T. Mackenzie, Belleville, Ont.; J. A. McArthur, London, Ont., and I. C. Sharpe, New Brunswick. They will return to Montreal next Spring to receive their degree at convocation.

DENTAL BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

The regular annual meeting of the Board of Examiners began on Wednesday morning, September 17, in this city, the full Board being present, as follows: President W. Geo. Beers; Vice-President, C. F. F. Trestler; Treasurer, C. Brewster; Secretary, L. J. B. Leblanc; Registrar, C. H. Wells (Huntington); H. D. Ross (Quebec); L. W. Dowlin (Sherbrooke.)

Since the last meeting an important amendment was obtained to the Act of Incorporation, which effectually strikes at unlicensed practitioners: No person, unless holding the license of the Board, can now practise either directly or indirectly, or attempt to evade the law by causing his services as dentist to be indirectly paid by means of the sale of drugs; and physicians or surgeons who desire to practise and be publicly known as dentists must pass an examination on operative and mechanical dentistry. The same privileges and exemptions conferred upon physicians and surgeons are conferred upon dentists. The standard of study has been much improved. No person can now enter upon the study of dentistry without previously undergoing the matriculation examination prescribed by the College of Physicians and Surgeons, the same as is required to enter the study of medicine, though graduates in arts or students having matriculated in arts are exempt. Students are articulated with licentiates for four years,