

The August 17 issue of *The Journal A. M. A.* is the annual educational number which gives a comprehensive survey of the field of medical education in the United States, including a brief description of each medical college and elaborate tables giving medical school statistics. During the past year large sums of money have been given to medical education, and many new buildings, laboratories and hospitals have been built. There have been marked advances in medical education. Forty-four medical colleges have adopted resolutions to raise their entrance requirements to include one or more years of work in a college of arts. Twenty-one of these will require two years of university work. Three state examining boards, Minnesota, North Dakota and Connecticut, have secured laws raising the standard of preliminary education respectively to two years, two years and one year of work in a liberal arts college in addition to the usual four-year high school education. For the session of 1906-7 there were 24,276 medical students, a decrease since 1905-6 of 926, or 3.7 per cent. Regular students decreased 3.5 per cent., homœopathic students decreased 4.2 per cent., eclectic students decreased 15.4 per cent., and physio-medical students decreased 11.8 per cent. The total number of graduates in 1907 was 4,980, a decrease since 1906 of 384, or 7.2 per cent. Regular graduates decreased 5.2 per cent., homœopathic graduates decreased 21.3 per cent., eclectic graduates decreased 34.9 per cent., and physio-medical graduates decreased 77.3 per cent. There were 903, or 18 per cent. of the 1907 graduates in medicine who also held baccalaureate degrees. Without including the graduates of 1907, there are now in the United States one physician to every 636 persons. The total number of medical colleges remains 161, the five colleges ceasing to exist being replaced by five new schools. Colleges are gradually lengthening their sessions; now 102 have sessions of over thirty weeks of actual work, where there were only 86 so reported last year. Of the 152 colleges which give the full four-years course in medicine, 97 are located in cities of 100,000 or more population. There are still 9 colleges having 220 graduates this year, which are located in cities of 10,000 and less population. There are seven medical colleges which teach only the first two years of the medical course.

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The first meeting of the Council of the newly formed United Services Medical Society was held on May 30th.

It was decided that meetings be held at the Royal Army Medical College at 8.30 p.m. on the second Thursday in each month, commencing